The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,933 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Friday.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	L. M. Wilmer	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3033	550	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	840	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4106	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3340	600	L. H. Moule	6th May,
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	592	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	Tuesday, 24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CATHAY	2983	592	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	2911	300	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	701	W. Barratt	1st April,
ROSETTA	3501	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	19th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE. ...	4,000	19th March.
BISAGNO. ..	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 188
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4030	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3890	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4000	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Raguzin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Morea	3900	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 2217 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. VICTORIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING March 3rd.



ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 3,358 tons, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE following departures are arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2926	James White	2nd March

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.

Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MALACCA" will sail as above on 15th proximo. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "SATARA," 1301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2073 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 1, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints ,, ,, 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	0
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.

GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES

LAUBENHEIM.	HOCHHEIM.	JOHANNISBERG.	FINE MOSELLE.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.	Fine, full flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 25 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 44 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 33 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 0 }	Half Bottles. ,, 13 8 }	Half Bottles. ,, 23 8 }	Half Bottles. ,, 18 0 }

GEISENHEIM.	NIERSTEIN.	SPARKLING WINES. Superior Hock.	SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.	Very soft and good bouquet.	Delicate flavour & bouquet.	Very fragrant.
Bottles.....Rs. 21 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 23 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 27 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 37 0 } Per doz. cash.
Half bottles. ,, 11 8 }	Half Bottles. ,, 13 0 }	Half Bottles. ,, 20 0 }	Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 }

STEINWEIN.	LIEBFRAUMILCH.	FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.	FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.	A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	The very finest wine of its kind.	Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 27 per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 43 0 } Per doz. cash.	Bottles.....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz. cash.
	Half Bottles. ,, 18 0 }	Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 }	Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 }

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;
also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising:—

		Rs.	a.
Navy Blue and Black Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c.	... per pair	2	12
Black Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Embroidered Silk Clocks	... ,,	2	12
do. Spun Silk Socks, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	... ,,	5	0
do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality. Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	... ,,	10	0
White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	... ,,	3	8
Best Paris do.	... ,,	3	8
Lavendar Kid Gloves	... ,,	3	8
Straw Kid do. Sewn Black	... ,,	3	8
White Cambric Bows from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$	... per doz.	9	0
do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths	... ,,	6	0
do. Tape or Solid Ties	... ,,	7	0
18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from	...	30	0

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY HUNDREDS OF PURCHASERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO BE THE VERY BEST PIANO THAT CAN BE BOUGHT FOR USE IN INDIA AND THE TROPICS GENERALLY.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The word has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality which are not entitled to the name, and are merely inferior imitations.

INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT THE SUPERIOR FINISH AND CONSTRUCTION OF OUR INSTRUMENT, AND JUDGE THE BEAUTY OF TONE AND TOUCH BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Drawing of this Piano with Lists of all Musical Instruments and Sheet Music Post Free.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
HAROLD AND CO., CALCUTTA, AND
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen. Rs.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 37	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 26	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29	8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 26	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

RACING WATCHES!

COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Keyless, three actions:—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size ..... Rs. 35
2. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 75
3. Silver Crystal-faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended 125
   Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
4. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 400
5. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen Rs. 24. KEMP AND CO., LD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 36 0 ,, ,, 39 0 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Aerated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-0. Three star...Rs. 36-0.
Two star ... ,, 33-0. One star ... ,, 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Under-vests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8	8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair.	4	8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	,,	22	8
Extra Super Cashmere, Navy Blue, Maroon Cardinal, perfectly fast colour, of the best Socks made	,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, Grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	,,	25	0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, hand-made	,,	3	12
Navy Cotton	,,	3	8

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Under-vests or Banian size of chest in inches.

UNDER-VESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear ..... 6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ..... 6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating ..... Each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests ..... 6 for	30	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear... 6 for	45	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves. 6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ..... 6 for	30	0
Out sizes ..... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.		

UNDER-PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine ..... 6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ..... Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ..... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ..... 6 for	30	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ..... 6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ..... 6 for	30	0
Out sizes ..... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.		

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ..... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ,, ... ,, 2 12 and 3

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th and 10th March 1887.

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army both European and Native, all enrol'ed Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine and the Bombay Police.

In all competitions Europeans will compete with Europeans and Natives with Natives, except where specially arranged otherwise.

Volunteers wishing to compete with Volun'eers only are requested to notify this at time of making their entries.

PART PROGRAMME.
ATHLETICS.

27. Horizontal Bar.
28. Parallel Bars.
29. Horse Vaulting.
30. Pole Leaping.
31. High Jump.
32. Long Jump.
33. Putting the Shot [16 lbs.]
34. Throwing the Cricket Ball.
35. Throwing the Hammer [16 lbs.]

Entrance Fees for the above.
Europeans 4 annas for each event.
Natives 2 annas for each event.

Entries may be arranged through :—
Capt. F. C. TURNER, B B. & C.I. Ry. Vols.
" E. F. NICHOLSON, Bombay Vol. Rifles.
" C R. HAWKINS, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. and the HON. SEC. Vol. Jubilee Tournament, 47, Medow Street, Fort,

Entries may be made immediately and should be completed on or before Saturday the 5th March 1887. In exceptional cases entries will be permitted on the Ground but at double rates.

E. F. NICHOLSON, Capt. B. V. Rifles.
Hon. Sec. for Athletics, Medows Street, Fort.

ALFRED THEATRE,

THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
To-Night ! To-Night ! !
A GREAT CARNIVAL OF FUN.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF FOOTLIGHT PLEASANTRIES.

Two hours and-a-half of Fun, Folly, and Frivolity.
The following Brilliant Programme will be presented :—

PART I.
OUR SOCIAL GATHERING,
Mdlle. MAY HABGOOD will preside at the Pianoforte,

Bones—	Interlocutrix—	Tambo—
Mr. T. HUDSON,	Miss A. MAVEN.	Mr. S. COLVILLE.
Overture	"Merry heart"	Company.
Song, Comic	"Your hear him say ta ta"	Mr. S. Colville.
Ballad	"The old oak by the Mill"	Miss L. Blondeck.
Song, Comic	"Clara Nolan's Ball"	Mr. T. Hudson.
Ballad	"Good-bye, my Love"	Miss A. Maven.

To conclude with
SCENES AT THE CIRCUS.
Intermission of ten minutes only.

PART II.
Pianoforte selections Aberzeldil Mdlle. May Habgood.
Miss Marie Reeves in her Song and Dance, "Prince Tip Toe."
HUDSON'S GROTESQUE ORIGINALITIES.
Miss ADA MAVEN, in her Amusing Vocalizations.
Mr. SIDNEY COLVILLE,
The Colonial Humorist, Ventriloquist, &c., in his impersonation of peculiar people
Misses BLONDECK and REEVES,
In their Tyrolean Duets, with Mandoline and Guitar Accompaniments.
The Champion Lightning Cartoonist of the World, Mons. FLEURY, in his wonderful Drawings, Sketches, and Caricatures.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming SKETCH—
THE ARRIVAL OF JUMBO,
THE WONDERFUL BABY ELEPHANT.
CHARACTERS BY
Misses A. MAVEN, M. REEVES, & Messrs. S. COLVILLE & T. HUDSON.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Box plan SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to Second and Pit Seats only.
Doors open at 8-15. Performance to Commence at 9.
Carriages at 11-30.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 935 teak logs measuring about 3269 Khandis [more or less] will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Forest Depot near Karwar, on TUESDAY, the 15th March 1887.

Terms of sale—cash, or payment to the Accountant General on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the Forest Ranger in charge of the coast depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger in charge coast Timber Depots, Karwar.

L. MACGREGOR,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Korkani, Kanara Districts, 24th February, 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE.

TRAVELLING OR PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.
Practical and Experienced Repairer of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Church-Gate-Street, Opposite Cash Bazaar.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and STRENGTH in OLD and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, safe and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.

This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.
On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR, sent free to any part of India.

AGENTS :
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMMISCH'S
PATENT METALLIC CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
THE MOST ACCURATE, RELIABLE, NON-BREAKABLE AND CONVENIENT INSTRUMENTS.

Approved and Recommended by the LEADING MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC Journals. Decidedly superior to Glass Thermometers in readily recording Temperature.

"Sensitive, Durable and Reliable."—*Provincial M. Journal.*

"It is equally sensitive and accurate as glass clinical Thermometers."—*Lancet.*

&c. &c. &c.

In neat Silver case, with Kew certificate, Rs. 21-0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
LAST PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1887.
ALADDIN.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,800, being the 212th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, March 1, 1887.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER at the Presidency is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the REMAINING MATERIALS of the Jubilee illuminations, including coloured lamps of different sizes, battens, &c.

For particulars, apply to the Presidency Executive Engineer's STOREKEEPER, Public Work Offices.
Bombay, 1st March, 1887.

THE Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the execution of the following works :—

1. Blue Basalt Slab Pavement on Ground-Floor of the NewBuilding for the Government Central Press, Bombay.
2. Asphalting the floors of the above building.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned, until 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 1st March, 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A GOOD-LOOKING and powerfully built BAY ARAB HORSE, 8 years, 14'3, an excellent brougham or dogcart horse. Rs. 500.

A well bred black Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15'2 high, very fast and stylish in harness, quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

A nutmeg grey Persian Horse, up to great weight, a good saddle horse, 5 years, 14'1½. Price Rs. 350.

A handsome Bay Arab Pony, good trapper, Rs. 300.

A pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 15 hands, 7 and 8 years, well bred, good workers and in regular use. Price Rs. 1,100.

To be seen by appointment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE, 2 or 3 H. P. (Nominal)—Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—Competent CLERKS. Apply with Specimens of handwriting to KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

EMPRESS MACHINES! The Cheapest and the best Lock Stich SEWING MACHINE, of English, Manufacture, offered to the Indian Public, complete with accessories, Rs. 27. Sole Agents for India, SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, by a Lady LESSONS in DANCING. Apply, stating terms, to "E. G.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COME and TRY OUR Egyptian Cigarrettes "GORDON PASHA." Rs. 1 per 100. No. 3, MILITARY SQUARE.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS, WANTED a competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for an Up-country business, must have had home experience. Apply to "C.S."

CLEARANCE SALE!!! In prime condition, real JERUSALEM ORANGES. Annas 12 per dozen. Rs. 4 per case of 6 dozens. Apply early to D. MACROPOLO or W. J. ESSAI, Medow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms, large and airy, for Officers and families at Rs. 3 per day. Reduced Rates for Monthly Residents. Bar and Billiard under Mrs. GRAND,

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed.—The table kept is first rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends, who may require a comfortable place to stay at.—Sd. R. C. L. CARY, Lieut. Brigade Staff, Hyderabad, (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now so well known to the people that they need no high sounding words from us. The people's reward for our thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, superior articles is their daily increasing demand for Cash or on Hire, with option of purchase. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready. Chuckla, No. 6.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY. finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15, Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DAILY GOVERNESS, a young English widow educated at Miss Prescott's School, accustomed to the charge of children, with ten pars excellent character, is open to an engagement. Address "M," "Bombay Gazette" Office: Reference permitted to Mr. Justice Hart.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palangpush to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Purdahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Collection of Books consisting of Novels, Tales, Law, Medicine, Presentation and Juvenile Publications.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., to sell by Public Auction the whole of the remaining lot of New Books from the Clearance Sale at their auction room in Meadow Street, No. 41, on SATURDAY the 5th March 1887.

The Books are now on view and catalogues will be published.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, March 2, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and lost luggage at the G I P Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong fast trotting bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 " strong (nearly new) victoria.
1 " second-hand office shigram, in good order.

ON COMMISSION SALE
1 field service tent, weighing 80 lbs
1 handsome strong nearly new German built landau.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, March 2, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of illumination coloured lanterns, tumblers, rafters, rope, blocks, oils, zinc covered sheds, &c., for removal.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Victoria Terminus station, near the Alfred Theatre, the materials used at the illumination, &c., of H. I. M. Victoria Queen-Empress' Jubilee, consisting of coloured hanging and wall lanterns, cases of tumblers, rafters, bamboos, planks, ladders, wooden horses, ropes, pulleys, buckets, cases, iron drums, canvas joists, pipes, window frames, corrugated iron shed, for removal, morter, castor and cocoanut oil in casks, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Receiver in suit No. 317 of 1882, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the concerned, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., at Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, next to the office of the Traffic Superintendent, Port Trust, a consignment of agricultural machinery, &c., of different makers consisting of colonial atlas and garden pumps, ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, seed drilling machines, winnowing machines, Lawn mowers, chaff cutters, leather sewing machines, fruit gatherers, sledge scissors, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 2, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS, BENDUCK LOGS AND DEALWOOD BOARDS.

On FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, Darookhana, about 5 tons 1st class teak boards and at Tank Bunder, by order of the receiver appointed by the High Court, in suit No. 408 of '881.

22 Benduck logs about 60 candies.
4 tons teak scantlings, 6 by 3 and 8 by 3 and by order of the said receiver and on account and at the risk of Khanbhai Ebramji—
9 teak squares, about 2 tons.
On another account—
About 7 tons dealwood boards.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property known as London Dispensary at Mhow and of the stock in trade, good will, &c., of Messrs. Utting and Co.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. C. E. Utting, to sell by Public Auction at Mhow, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant,

The valuable landed property known as the London Dispensary, consisting of bungalow, shop and stable and the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of patent and other medicines, sodawater machine and the good will of the firm of Messrs. Utting and Co., also the personal effects of the late Mr. Utting, consisting of household furniture, wearing apparel and garden.

The household furniture and personal effects will be sold at 2 p. m. and the property, stock-in-trade and good will will be sold in one lot at 4 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 5th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Church-Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. OTTO, Esq.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On MONDAY next, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
10 cases white jacconets.
10 " drab drills.
4 " T red gagrapat,
4 " printed mulls.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Dosabhai Mamedally—

D M—92-94—2 cases M and T Avery's bright scale beams, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein [Moorga]—

25 cwts dry white lead in 1 and ½ cwt kegs.

By order of Messrs B Ferozshaw & Co. and on account and at the risk of the indentor Vithuldass Ramdass—

2 cases all wool superfine broad cloth of all colors.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built office shigram.
1 second hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Hummum street, near Morenas and Co, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood, teakwood, household furniture, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, by Tucker, double light Hink's wall lamps, Silber's table lamps, marble figures, mechanical toys, musical box, &c, the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 1 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, returned by corps, hospital, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 2, 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thu a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make (and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.
For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD IRON RAILS AND CAST IRON TURNTABLES

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd March. Offers for the purchase of about 140 tons of old bent IRON RAILS of various length and sections. Also offers for about 130 tons of old CAST IRON Turntables. Both these are lying on Wari Bunder where they may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of March 1887

Offers for the purchase of BROKEN POT-SLEEPERS and BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS in quantities up to an aggregate of 450 tons and 500 tons respectively for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Offers to state the quantity tendered for and the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Material is lying at Wari Bunder and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February 1887.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.

By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To elect a Director and Auditors.
[3] To declare a Dividend.
[4] To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1885.
[5] To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1887.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will receive Tenders up to 5th instant, for CARTING of PRODUCE from 1st April 1887 to 30th June 1888.

From G.I.P.Railway Co.	Waree Bunder station	to Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns at Waree Bunder, Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.		to Ryan Market Godowns. Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.		to Prince's Dock. Rate per Ton of 20 cwts.
Do.		to Carnac Bunder. Rate per ton of 20 cwts.

On acceptance of Tender a regular stamped Contract will be drawn out and a Security will have to be given either in Cash or Government Paper for the due carrying out of the Contract.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Office.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1887.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 5, 3½	per cent per annum subject to	18 months, 12 ", 9 ", 6 "	notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ROSA SUGARS
are now obtainable for Cash
at the DEPOT established by
CAREW Co., Ld., with
Mr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE JAL,
1039, Centre Bazar,
MHOW,
at the following prices :—

DESCRIPTION.	MARK.	PRICE. Rs. a. p.	
Loaf Sugar	K	0 6 3	Per Sr,
White Crystallised Sugar.	A	1 12 6	Per Parcel of 5 Seers,
Do. Small Grain	S G	1 10 6	
Pale Yellow Sugar	B	1 8 0	
Yellow Sugar	C	1 6 0	
Treacle	T	0 6 0	per qrt. Bottle.
Vinegar	V	0 7 0	

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1887.

2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 7th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.

3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Storekeeper at Hotgi on payment of Rs. 2.

I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware, IV. Cloths, V. Ropes, VI. Tallow, Soap, &c. VII. Hides, Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores, XI. Chemical, XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos, XIII. Potteries, XIV. Country Stationery. XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores, XVIII. Oils.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

No. 3 of 1887.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m. on the 1st April 1887, for the supply of 18,000 HOGSHEADS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR IN WOOD, out of which 9,800 Hogsheads for three years commencing from 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1890, and 8,200 Hogsheads for two and half years commencing from 1st July 1888 to 31st December 1890, to the Stations mentioned in the Schedule.

The Malt Liquor one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the respective Stations directed by the Contractor. The cost per Hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of the 1st April 1887, when they will be opened in his Office and the rates read out in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at his Office, printed Forms of Tender, with Schedules of the supply to be made at each Station, and any other information that may be required connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, *viz.*, Rs. 1,000.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on the acceptance of the Tender must be furnished, either in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, January 29, 1887

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE !
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS........................ Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS........................... " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISHER & Co.,
Agents.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableshwar, Ootacamund and Simla during the season.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-20 a.m. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-40 p.m.

A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 5-45 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 2-30 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6-5 p.m.

This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Sonauli.	Rs. 2-9-0.	Rs. 1-5-0	Rs. 0-8-6

BOMBAY BY SHEPHERD'S STEAMER deck passage Rs. 1-0-0.

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and vice versa will be as under :—

FROM BOMBAY.

TO STATIONS.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Rs. a. p.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.	4th Class. Rs. a. p.	5th Class. Rs. a. p.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full Pressed. Rs. a. p.	Half Pressed. Rs. a. p.	Dooras. Rs. a. p.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. and upwards Rs. a. p.	Under 81 maunds. Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour...	0 3 7	0 4 8	0 6 5	0 10 6	0 14 [illegible]	1 1 4	0 4 4	0 6 3	0 8 5	0 3 3	0 4 8
Margao	0 4 8	0 5 10	0 7 10	0 12 5	1 1 [illegible]	1 7 6	0 5 5	0 7 8	0 10 0	0 4 2	0 5 10
Deuli..............	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 9 4	0 13 10	1 2 6	0 8 0	0 11 4

FROM DEULI.

TO STATIONS.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Rs. a. p.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.	4th Class. Rs. a. p.	5th Class. Rs. a. p.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full Pressed. Rs. a. p.	Half Pressed. Rs. a. p.	Dooras. Rs. a. p.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. and upwards Rs. a. p.	Under 81 maunds. Rs. a. p.
Margao	0 3 2	0 6 8	0 8 3	0 13 2	1 2 5	1 9 8	0 4 7	0 6 11	0 9 2	0 4 7	0 6 3
Mormugao Harbour...	0 4 7	0 6 8	0 8 11	0 14 5	1 4 2	1 12 2	0 5 1	0 7 7	0 10 2	0 4 11	0 6 8
Bombay	0 9 2	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 8 11	2 2 11	3 0 4	0 9 4	0 13 10½	1 2 6	0 8 0	0 11 4

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.
Mormugao, 1st March 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,880,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th February 1887.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

No. 0	Fitted for three	............Rs.	28 0
No. 1	" two	"	20 0
No. 2	" two	"	18 0
No. 3	" one	"	12 0

"THE SHIKARI."
FITTED TIFFIN BASKET
22 in. by 14 in. by 9½ in.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.

27 in. long...	...Rs.	24 each
30 "	... "	27 "
33 "	... "	30 "

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.
With Several Handles, Strong and Serviceable.

42in. by 30in by 15in. Rs. 15	30in. by 24in. by 12in. Rs. 10
36 " by 27 " by 14 " " 12	27 " by 21 " by 12 " " 8

THE "PILGRIM" TABLE
27 in. by 19 in.
Best Steel Tops, Grained Oak, very Handsome.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
Rs. 14 each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND.
Grained Oak, similar to above.
The Stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.
Rs. 13 each.

SPONGES.
Real Turkish and Honey-comb Face and Bath Sponges finest quality. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
old in ½lb. and pound tins, lab thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum.........	Rs. 52	Per Annum.........	Rs. 60
Half-yearly........	" 29	Half-yearly........	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly..........	" 20
Monthly............	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY............................ As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to age of the between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. [illegible]
Second do. .... [illegible]
Third do. .... [illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions......... [illegible]
line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.......................8 As. per line.
Second do. ....4½ " "
Third and succeeding..............3½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum...............	Rs. 12	Per Annum..........	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly...............	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly.................	" 3	Quarterly..............	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.
Per Annum.......................................Rs 12
Half-yearly... " 6
Quarterly.. " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.
Per Annum.......................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.. " 6
Quarterly... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Sky Races, Bombay Gymkhana.
Alfred Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Dinner to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit at Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's, Malabar Hill.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Inchborva (s), from Tyne; and Satara (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bedouin (s), for Diamond Island; and Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 4th March, the charges on Foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by schedule 27, viz., 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

FALL OF A ROOF.—The roof of house No 453, at Duncan Road, belonging to Hurridass Premjee, fell in on Monday, causing damage to the machinery of a flour mill to the extent of Rs 400.

A EUROPEAN LUNATIC.—A European named Archibald Torrick, who is declared to be of unsound mind, was yesterday removed from the European General Hospital, by order of Government, to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—The number of officers and seamen who were accommodated in the Sailors' Home during the past month was:—Officers, 176; seamen, 595; casual boarders, 554—total 826. The greatest number in the Home during the month was 36, the least 19, and the daily average 29.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The date for the closing of first entries has been extended to the 5th March. It is feared that if there are not more entries the sports will have to be abandoned, and runners are urged to send in their names without delay in order to prevent the annual meeting falling through.

THEFT.—Yacoob Dawood was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of cotton, the property of Kessow Arclama, valued at two annas, from a cart laden with bales of cotton, passing along the Bhendy Bazaar Road yesterday forenoon. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.—Kurreembhoy Hajeebhoy, living at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police that on Sunday night last his shop was entered, by two iron bars being forced away from a window opening into a sweeper's gully, and a quantity of gold and silver lace, of the collective value of Rs 2,171, stolen. The police detectives have been ordered to devote their special attention to this theft, as it is suspected to have been committed by a gang of professional thieves who are now loitering about the city by night in disguise.

COMMENCING EARLY.—Inspector Saunders yesterday charged a Mahomedan boy, aged 6 years, named Essa Mahomed, with stealing Rs. 600 in notes and cash from his father, a merchant. The youthful offender, it appeared, being tired of school and dissatisfied with the pocket money his father allowed him, opened the cash box in the latter's shop and took the money; of this amount he spent Rs. 30 in regaling himself with sweets, buying fancy clothes and treating his school friends. Search was made for him by the police, to whom the father had reported the matter. Mr Cooper, taking the accused's youth into consideration, made him over to his father with advice to behave better in future and not to do such things again.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mr. Cooper yesterday convicted Abdool Rahmon, an old offender, who was charged before him by Inspector Dillon, with having stolen two beds and some wearing apparel belonging to a police sepoy. The accused, according to the evidence of the prosecution, used to knock about, doing no work and picking up anything he could lay his hands on. On Monday night, a police sepoy arrested him as he was going along the road with some bedding under his arm, and on inquiries he found the articles belonged to a sepoy from the uniform in it. Accused admitted having taken it from a chowkey, and also pointed out a Marwaree to whom he had pledged other articles similarly stolen. His Worship sentenced him to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, charged Dondoo Sheik Abdool, a labourer, before Mr. Cooper with having committed a rash and negligent act. The accused was working as a labourer on board the *City of Canterbury*, which on the 18th ult. was discharging cargo, consisting of cases of piece-goods. The accused in rolling a case in the 'tween deck, to a sling previous to its being hoisted up, accidentally let it slip into the lower hold. The case fell on two men working there, fracturing the collar bone of one and seriously injuring the other. Mr. Cooper, in deciding the case, said, he thought the accused, who was a mere boy, committed no more than an error in judgment in attempting to move the case, and so discharged him.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.—Constable Jukes yesterday charged Goonajee Sookia, a labourer, before Mr. Cooper with having, on the 24th of January last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt by means of a knife to his wife, Gowroo. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the accused, who was living away from his wife, went to her room in the afternoon with a knife hidden on his person. He at once commenced to abuse her and threw her down, and while kneeling on her chest, hacked at her throat with the knife. The complainant struggled and screamed and at once drew a large crowd to the door. A police sepoy also appeared on the scene and arrested the accused and removed the woman, who was fortunately not much hurt, to hospital. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but averred in defence that his wife had been faithless to him. The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' hard labour in the Common Gaol.

SELECTING JEWELLERY.—A man giving the name of W. Watson, went to the shop of Gourmull Jetmul, jewellers at Hummum Street, Fort, on Monday, and obtained two gold bangles, and a long gold chain, of the collective value of Rs. 249-1, stating that they were wanted for Mrs. Ollivant, and were to be shown first to Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, for approval, at the Municipal office. A clerk from the shop accompanied the man to the Municipal office, where on arrival the clerk was asked to wait till he showed the articles to Mr. Ollivant. The clerk waited in the victoria that conveyed them there for about half an hour, and finding the man did not return, he went in search of him in the Municipal office, but without success. The matter was then reported to Mr. Ollivant, who denied all knowledge of any such person. The man is described as being of medium height, thin build, wearing a slight dark moustache and a little hair on the chin, and of a fair complexion. He was dressed in a brownish coloured suit, and had a Terai hat and spectacles on.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Service will be held on board the s s Preston in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, 2nd March, 8-30 p m, Scriptural Expositions by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

CLAIM FOR A PIANO.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before the Full Court, consisting of Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. J. Warden, Acting Second Judge, the case of Messrs. Marcks and Co. *versus* I. L. Whitty came on for hearing.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendant.

The Court delivered the following judgment on appeal:—On further consideration I have come to the conclusion that I was in error in holding that the property in the piano passed to Mrs. Goslin under the agreement for hire and conditional sale. On the authority of the cases which were referred to by Mr. Brown, I think it is clear that if Mrs. Goslin had become insolvent, her assignees in bankruptcy could not have claimed the piano, without payment of the balance of the price. The question, however, remains whether under section 178 of the Contract Act, Mrs. Goslin could make a valid pledge of the piano to the defendant. I am of opinion that in the circumstances of the present case she could. Admittedly the piano was not obtained from the plaintiff "by means of an offence or fraud;" the question then arises did the pawnee act in good faith and under circumstances which were not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnee was acting improperly. On the evidence I am of opinion that the defendant did act in good faith. Some months before he took the piano in pledge, it had been offered to him for sale by Mrs. Goslin, who stated that it belonged to her, and though Mrs. Goslin was not in affluent circumstances, and this was known to the defendant, he had no reason to doubt her statement, and I do not think he intentionally refrained from making further enquiries. He gave his evidence very fairly, and I am satisfied he honestly believed that Mrs. Goslin was the lawful owner of the piano, and that he was desirous of assisting her as she told him she was in arrears with her rent. The order dismissing the suit must therefore stand.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.

THE following paper on "The Poverty of India and the Land Question" and "Thoughts Evolved out of the late *Mahometan* Riots at Delhi and Etawah," was read by Mrs. Sarah Gostling at a special meeting of the Arya-Samaj held recently in London:—

The fact of English education in India, and the fact of so many natives of India being in England gathering up the culture of the West, means that India will soon have her sons prepared in sufficient numbers to take care of themselves, in their own way; but what I would like to draw attention to is, that they are not giving sufficient thought to the study of the question. For carrying on any administration on the old lines of any government will simply be fatal to happiness and prosperity.

We have stern facts at the present moment to show us that the systems of governments all over the world, as now carried on, are failures, and that the Government of India is no exception to the rule. I therefore wish to urge that what the present reformers should aim at is, to teach themselves and the people that there is no necessity for "priests" and kings or government by a "few privileged persons" to whom the produce of the labour of the people must be given, for by keeping up any of these the people are deprived of the produce of their labour, whether that labour be trade or agriculture or brain work. You must not have the cry of the song that runs—

"It's the poor, the poor the taxes have to pay
The poor, that starve and die on the Queen's highway."

Economic forces are telling on all nations, and the problem is being thought out by all European nations America included. They feel that the economic burst up is coming and ere long the economic burst up will come upon India. "En passant" allow me to put three items before you, namely, Araby Pasha, Yacoob Khan, and the Burmese King. I put them down as items, for they are now nothing more than items of expense. Who, let me ask, is paying the piper—England or India? I only allude to this, to show that a drain like this on a country must be pauperizing. Any form of administration, therefore, allow me to impress on you, not only means grinding down the already poor, but also means grinding down the middle classes. The late Mahometan Riots at Delhi and Etawah have turned my thoughts towards India. A great deal may be extracted out of the study of this question. Riots have occurred at different times and places, such as Bombay Riots about twenty-five years ago; the Lodiana Riots and the Salem riots a few years ago; and the recent Delhi and Etawah Riots, the papers tell us that they are all traceable to the "Mahometan mob." To understand the question I am desirous to bring before you, we must first grasp the knowledge of the fact as to whom this "mob" is, and then, secondly, why they are so numerous and what forces have brought them into existence. It is a well known fact that the converts every year to Mahomedanism are enormous, and it is well known that they are converts from the lowest classes of India, who have no position and what is more no occupation—they are, in fact the "army of the great unemployed of India." Before proceeding it will be as well to pause here, and note the wrath that is poured out by the press in India on the so-called "Mahometan Mob Riots." I am referring in particular to the "Indian Statesman" and the "People's Budget," both of which papers pose as the champions of the people, they upbraid the Government and authorities for not bringing out more fire and sword and so strike terror into the evil-doers. The same sort of logic goes on with the press in England; they yell out in their despair, the authorities should do so-and-so, and so-and-so, all of which means fire and sword; and, according to the press, the only argument for the "unemployed," whether in India or England. It never seems to strike the press or the possessing classes that this is no cure for the evil; we must get at the cause. Now we have to consider that this "mob" is not unemployed because they are Mahometan, but they are Mahometan because they are unemployed; it gives them better social standing; they cannot get any fixed occupation, because like the majority of the English artisan they are unskilled, and if skilled their fate would be no better for the simple reason the labour market would be overstocked by skilled labourers and they would then be competing with each other in the labour market, thus still further reducing each other's wages, and this is what technical education will do unless the system of society is revolutionized. The only portion of society that will be benefited by this technical education will be the employers of factory hands or ships; the majority of mankind will be worse off than ever, although eventually the employers will suffer, because the people will be too poor to purchase the produce of their labour. Those of the people like our English unskilled labourer or workman who manage to get into the army, are kept from want and mischief for a time, and the rest have to take up precarious callings, or become thieves and "Budmashes." As it is with the poor of England so it is with the poor of India. It is hard to draw a rule between the employed and the unemployed—for to-day they are employed and to-morrow they are unemployed. Cannot the cause and existence of the vast unemplyed population be explained? It seems to me not far to seek: the causes are the same all the world over.—The land question in the first instance, and the misuse of capital in the other; in fact all the means of subsistence is taken from the people by Governments, capitalists, and landowners. In India Government holds the land to a great extent; it also takes up the functions of the individual capitalists. Take the Railway for instance. Then the land which should be the people's is monopolised by landowners, and the means of production are monopolised by the capitalists. That is, the two great evils that people have to contend against are, land and profit. Not having land on which they can settle and ply trades, which village communities need, they are driven off the land by landowners (who, please to bear in mind, never paid for the land. For instance, what has the British Government paid for the land in India; and what, may I ask, have the British landlords paid for their lands in England?) The masses of the people have therefore no fixed abode, the labour market is full, they are not wanted in towns, what are they to do? It is these economic forces which have produced the brigands of Italy and Greece and Spain, the robbers of the Steppes of Russia, the Thug and Bheel and dacoits of India, and the same forces in England crush people into towns, and then their poverty growing intenser they are forced to the workhouse or driven to die on the Thames' embankment.

What I want to show is, that if the masses could be employed and had land to live on, to which every creature has a right, we would not hear of riots, For mark, these riots do not emanate from the middle class native or middle class English. I do not in any way mean by this that the lot of the middle class native any more than the lot of the middle class English, is all that can be desired. We are having very stern proofs that the middle class struggle for existence is becoming greater and worse every day; and they too are helping to add to the numbers of the vast "unemployed." For are we not constantly hearing in India of native youths besieging Government and mercantile offices where a single vacancy occurs. Then in England the papers have wail after wail as to what to do with "our boys," and then we have the same wail about "our girls." Occupation is a necessity of our existence, but one of the fallacies that we have to disembue our minds of is, that the rich are essential elements of our society. In India the people are taught that one rich man feeds a hundred poor people—"Ek paisa walla ek san lok ka bate barta." So, too, the English poor have been taught that without the rich they would not be able to get a living. Now these old fallacies were in a manner realized some hundred years ago, when the rich relation looked after his poor relations, and had them all under his own roof—and as is still done to a certain extent in India. But society has greatly altered, and our rich now are the cause of the poverty, as I shall presently show. It therefore does seem a difficult task to look to those who cause severity to remove it. The people have the land and the means of subsistence, that is, the raw material and the stored-up forces produced by labour; in other words the land, plant and stock should belong to the community, which are now monoplized by certain privileged classes, that is, the rich classes, who force others to pay for their use. That is the only true solution of the poverty question which exists the whole world over. Producing wealth for other people is so much labour wasted, as a great deal more is produced than can be got rid of, and it only makes competing employers gamble in markets, at the expense of the real producer and consumer. And what does all this mean? Nothing more than a sham society which has to be supported by violence, which we call "law and order," that is, supported by magistrates, nudges, policemen and soldiers. "The Arya Samaj" aims at brotherly love, advancement and happiness of all. I therefore do not think my subject is in antogonism in the least with what all unprejudiced minds must feel is the noble aim of the "Arya Samaj." Now it seems to me that if we live under a system of society which needs policemen and soldiers to protect the *rich* people from the *poor* people, it shows that there must be something wrong with such a system of society. I, therefore, like the members of this religious and social body of reformers, feel that the religion of life should be to seek after the greatest happiness for the greatest number, and I hold that can only be accomplished by removing our land system, and our commercial system as it at present obtains. Look, for a moment, at the way in which commerce and trade is carried on. The competing masters are underselling each other at the expense of the wage class, who are the people whom they employ to make their wealth, and wealth can only be obtained by reducing the wages of the employed. What does the Government of India for instance? It has a twofold part to play—that of landlord and capitalist The land is supposed to bring in income for the support of its high officials and administration The capitalist's aspect is its wars so as to open up new markets for the purpose of developing trade, that is, that the produce of one place may be taken to another, not that the people from whence the produce is taken are well fed or well clad. Mark—only that they are too poor to buy what their labour has produced. So with the land, when the producers—what with bad seasons and heavy taxes—are brought to the lowest ebb, and very little revenue coming to the Government for the purpose of paying high officials for the so-called administration of the country, with all its understrappers in the shape of wage slaves— such as clerks and sepoys, what is done? The wages of the lower grades are reduced, or the employes are dismissed altogether, and the farmer or the ryot is evicted in the one case as in Ireland and driven into the hands of the Marwari in the other. Whether it be capitalistic or land side of the question, the toilers are fleeced of their rights to live, and then when still greater depressed times come they get no wages at all, and thus a vast "unemployed" are created, and in time go over to the ranks of the criminal classes, and in this way the middle classes are also dragged down. To me both governments and the commercial world are organized robbers; they are the modern highwayman, and the magistrates, the judges, the policemen and the soldiers are the sword and pistol of this modern highwayman. It is a case of your service or your life, that is, "either take the wages or terms I offer you or starve." These are the only two alternatives the people have to choose from. This state of society is the cause of riots and mutinies and revolutions; but the reason of these outbursts not being successful is, that they have always been either political or religious. What is needed is a social revolution, that is, a revolution in our land system and the means of production, and this to be successful must come by the assistance of the middle classes, who have time and education to guide after a revolution. In using the word revolution I mean it in the sense of change. The reason of the failure of these revolutions or changes is that the sufferers have had no concerted plans as to what they should do after the change; and also for the want of sufficient numbers, not having thought out sufficiently wherein the wrong lay, and not having educated the majority to the knowledge of these things, had no combined action, only isolated risings. If people are educated and organized to understand that the means of production, that is, that the land, plant and stock belongs to all, and not to the privileged few, and that they are used for their primary uses and not as a means of extracting unpaid labour from others, and that they should be used by people working in combination with each other, so that each would receive his due share of the result of combined labour. Just as in a family each one does according to his age and ability, and the father of the house gives food and clothes to all alike, on this basis communities should be supported. It is a mistake to think that some would be so idle that they would not work at all. It is not work that produces lazy people, but the incessant toil of life disgusts people, and under a better system of society all would have to do some sort of work, and as all would have to work, the hours of labour would not be so long, and people would have more time to enjoy life and have a little rest, which the present economic conditions makes impossible. The caste difficulty will rise up in the minds of some, for how can they think who have never been used to manual or what is now considered dirty work, take to what is considered degrading labour. They are alike in this respect to the upper and middle-class Europeans, who raise their hands in holy horror, for we have the caste difficulty to contend with here, the origin of which is kings and priests, who first organized the system of having others to administer to their wants and comforts and well-being. Politics and religion were vested in these two sowers. In those days there were only two castes or classes, the king and priest on the one hand, the vassals or slaves on the other. These chattel slaves as, the wage slaves of to-day, became too numerous, and history tells us how these middle classes in England fought for their political rights, and how they got them; but this did not improve the position of the masses—it only put more power into the hands of the few, who can now say to the many, "these are my terms or starve." Now I think that the creed of our religion should be—"the labourer is worthy of his hire." In this way too I think the "Arya Samaj" would be paving the way to a better condition of things, and it is only when you get the masses educated that they will be able to throw off superfluous customs and ceremonies; but at the same time, when the worker gets the equivalent of his labour, he will be able to indulge in his social feasts, for really when you come to think, why should he deprive any human being of his enjoyment of life or labour.

I think I must say a word about the religion of work, in the same way that religion in its usual acceptance is good for the mind, so the religion of work is good for the body. And now that science is so developed, and is daily making further strides, there would be no fear under a properly-organized society of doing any dirty work at all, and if there was, exchange of goods and brains instead of our present system of doing all for profit, and not for the good of community, we should much simplify labour, in fact there would be no such thing. It seems to me that it is high [illegible] up to these facts which are staring them in the face, and the fate that is gradually coming on themselves, through their own tyranny, greed, and selfishness. They, like the king, priest and patrician powers of old, are finding that their greed and selfishness are pauperizing the people. If they are not realizing this, then let those of us who do give the warning note. The usual thing we are taught to believe is that it is the thriftlessness of the poor that is the cause of poverty. There is no way out of the difficulty of this class struggle for existence but one, and that is equal right to to live; and as Henry George says, "that which is a special privilege to the few should be a special benefit to the many. And whenever the privileged few abuse the privilege so that it becomes a curse to the many, the privilege, whatever it is, should be withdrawn. All must combine to work with and for each other, and as I have said before, the land must belong to all, the means of production must belong to all, each community must work for the good of all communities and not for profit. The railway for instance should be worked by the people for the good of the people. As long as things are worked on the capitalistic principle—that is, worked for profit and not for *use*—the people and everyone must sooner or later go to the wall. Take for instance the "mowrah" flower and the sticks of the jungle and the salt of the earth that is monopolized from the people for the sake of profit, to keep up the expensive machinery of administration when administration could be so easily simplified. So much administration is not necessary for the benefit of the masses, for if the people had the land freel to work upon, they could produce food and raw materia to work up in clothes, &c., and there would be no necessity then to drive little children and women to factories and mills to toil long weary hours making produce to send to other markets, while they themselves cannot get what their hands have made. This huge capitalistic system is bound to come to an end, and as the English Rule in India is based on capitalism, the economical burst up must come, and English rule is bound to go. Nothing can save it, and of course the English will lose their high positions in the country, except they have brains. What plans then have the people of India for their future welfare? I am aware that the earnest workers of the "Arya Samaj" are trying to abolish a good many superfluous customs and ceremonies. which absorb a good deal of money, which reduces the people to beggary; but may I be permitted in all earnestness and sincerity to say a few words for future thought on this social question under discussion, that although the poverty of the Hindus under our present system of society is traceable to a great extent to superfluous customs, still we have not the same reason to plead for the poverty of others who have not the customs binding on them, and who are equally, if not poorer. Take those who have no caste trammels. When we look at the question this way we feel that there must be other forces at work. May I impress on you to go on with your search, and go deeper down to the root of the poverty and misery question, and you will find with your natural keen and clear conceptions that you will discover not only the real causes, but the only cure; and in your search after happiness and truth, which is an expression of an instinctive want for a universal social revolution, that you must have some positive proposition regarding a future state of society? It is your reformers who will have to think it out, and as education advances, but I may here quote from a Bengalee paper, "The English Weekly" of the 23rd October, which says:— "For with the spread of education, a growing sense of unity and a mutual feeling of regard and sympathy have developed themselves between Hindus and Mahometans. There is freer and more unreserved intercourse now than there was twenty years ago between educated Hindus and Mahometans. Lifelong friendships have been formed, and warm and mutual regards have followed. And let the reader note that education is rapidly spreading both among Hindus and Mahometans, and that the ideas of educated classes must, in the course of time, filter downwards and leaven the masses. Such is the uniform and unchangeable law of nature. We are therefore full of hope with regard to the future of both Hindus and Mohametans; but before that blessed consummation takes place it should be the earnest aim of every true patriotic Indian to seek to avert these recurring outbreaks of lawlessness which furnish powerful arguments to the opponents of Indian progress." All these forces are at work which will make the people more fit to be socially educated; but let me urge on you that this education of itself will not remove poverty, or take the load of carping care off the shoulders of thousands of sufferers. The only hope for the blessed consummation of things is the complete reorganisation of our land system, and our method of producing goods, and the land with all the mines, railways and other means of transit must be declared and treated as collective or common property. The means of production is distribution and exchange, and must be declared and treated as collective or common property. In fact, you must go back to your old communistic system of life on an improved scale, which with your modern education and science you will be able to accomplish, but have no idle upper classes, such as rajahs, &c., for when all are workers, the workers will be no longer a class but a nation. Selfishness will become public spirit, when the motives which formerly led one to work for the interest and advancement of themselves alone, operate for the benefit of the whole human race with which their class has become identified—and in saying this, I am only emphasizing the sixth rule laid down in the principles of the Arya Samaj, which is, "To benefit the world spiritually, materially and socially, is the chief object of the Arya Samaj."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY TO SUITS.

CURSETJEE PESTONJEE TARACHUND *vs.* RUSTOMJEE DOSABHOY VUSOOGURA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the first defendant Rustomjee and his wife, Goolbai, may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 648-6-9, together with interest; that it may be declared that the plaintiff had a lien or charge upon the life interest of the defendant Goolbai in certain Government promissory notes for Rs. 2,500, and her interest in an indenture dated the 10th April 1876. Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person.

His Lordship said the defendant Goolbai was entitled to a life interest in certain Government promissory notes under an indenture of the 10th April 1876. The income to which she was so entitled was settled on her to her sole and separate use without power of anticipation. The promissory notes, in pursuance of the provisions of the indenture, were lodged in the Bank of Bombay; and the trustees of the indature, who are defendants in this suit, had executed an authority in her favour under which she drew the interest as it accrued due. On the 15th December 1879, the plaintiff lent a sum of Rs. 500 to Goolbai and her husband; and the former charged her interest in the trust notes with the repayment of that sum with interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The plaintiff subsequently advanced a further sum of Rs. 100 to Goolbai and her husband, which, with interest, was also charged upon Goolbai's interest in the trust notes. The present suit was brought by the plaintiff to enforce those charges against Goolbai's interest in the notes and to obtain a decree against her and her husband, the defendant Rustomjee Dosabhoy, for the amount now due. The question for determination was whether the above charges, having regard to the fact that Goolbai's interest in the notes was settled to her sole and separate use without power of anticipation, and that she was a married woman when she purported to create them, were valid and binding? The answer to it depended upon the proper construction to be put on section 8 of the Married Women's Property Act (3 of 1874). The plaintiff relied upon the cases of Peters vs. Manuk, 13 Ben. L. R., p. 383, and Hippolite vs. Shraid, I.L.A., 12 Calc., p. 22. The latter authority, which was founded upon the earlier one, was in point; and sitting as a judge of original jurisdiction his Lordship felt bound to follow it, as he was not prepared to say that it had been incorrectly decided. He must leave it to an Appellate Bench to dissent from it if they considered the decision one which ought not to be acted upon. The extreme importance of the question and the wide-reaching consequences of the decision justified him, he considered, in expressing the doubt he entertained as to whether the section had been correctly interpreted. Section 12 of the Married Women's Property Act of 1870 provides that a husband shall not be answerable for a wife's pre-nuptial debts, but that the wife shall be liable to be sued, and her separate property shall be liable to satisfy such debts as if she had continued unmarried. In other words, as far as ante-nuptial debts are concerned, the creditor's position shall not be affected by the woman's marriage. Upon this it was decided in Sanger vs. Sanger, L. R. 11 Excheq., p. 470, that the statute applied as well to property settled upon the woman for her separate use without power of anticipation or alienation as to her property generally. Manifestly this must be so. Over property so settled an unmarried woman has an absolute control as over her other property, and as her marriage is to have no effect upon her ante-nuptial engagements, it does not effect the creditor's rights against any of her property whether settled to her the extent of the engagement which she has entered into, she has in effect before marriage disposed of her separate property. Section 9 of the Indian Act is to the same effect and should no doubt be similarly construed. That construction, however, does not necessarily involve the construction which the Calcutta High Court has placed upon section 8. According to English law, a testator or donor cannot give property absolutely, and at the same time impose a restriction on the legatee or donee's power of disposing of it, or alienating it; but upon that law Courts of Equity engrafted an exception for the protection of married women from their husband's influence, which enabled a relation or friend to make an absolutely secure provision for a married woman or a woman likely to marry in whom he was interested. That exception gave effect to the expressed intention of a donor to restrain the donee during her marriage from alienating or anticipating the benefits of his bounty. The donee became incapable of alienating or anticipating the income, not beause she was a married woman, but because the law gave effect to the intention of the donor while she was such. The object of the Legislature in passing Act 10 of 1866 and Act 3 of 1874 was to assimilate the position of a married woman to that of an unmarried one, as far as regards her dealings with her own property. Section 4 of the former, combined with section 7 of the latter Act, enables women married since the 1st January 1866 to possess, and to sue and be sued in respect of such property as though they were unmarried. These sections do not, however, deal with her capacity to contract. Section 8 deals with that capacity as applies to women married as well before as after the 1st January 1866, and provides that such women can contract as though they were unmarried at the date of the contract, but that on such contracts they will be liable only to the extent of their separate estate. If the law allowed property to be settled on an unmarried woman without power of anticipation, a person dealing with her could not obtain a charge upon such property, not because she was a woman, but because the doner gave her property subject to that condition, and the law *ex hypothese* enabled him to do so. In case of a married woman, the laws does allow property to be so settled; and the married woman is unable to charge it, not because she is a married woman, but because a condition against anticipation or alienation is validly attached to the property itself. It is like the pension of a military officer, only that his inability to charge arises from the will of the Legislature, not the expressed wish of the settler. To enact, therefore, or to declare by enactment, that a person can enter into a contract with a married woman, and that she shall be liable upon such contract to the extent of her separate property, as if she were unmarried at the date of such contract, does not seem necessarily to give her the power of contracting with reference to property which, by reason of the condition imposed upon it by the settler, she is unable to deal with, and not by reason of any restraint which her coverture imposes upon herself. If she were unmarried at the date of the contract, and then possessed property validly settled to her separate use without power of anticipation, she could not contract with reference to such property, but the law ordains that in such a case she cannot, when unmarried, possess property subject to such a condition. How, it may fairly be asked, can a person contract with a married woman with reference to property over which she has no control, or on the faith that her obligation will be discharged out of such property? The nature of the property itself would seem to forbid it. The limited intention expressed in the preamble to the Act seemed to support the result to which the above chain of reasoning would lead; and the improbability of the Legislature effecting such an important change in the law without express words indicative of their intention to do so, points in the same direction. Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, which provides that property may be transferred to a woman so that she shall not have power to charge the same or any interest therein during her marriage, is difficult to reconcile with a construction of section 8 of the Married Women's Property Act, which in effect declares that, with reference to such property, a *feme convert* can contract as though she were a *feme sole.* The present case was an instance of a married woman being deprived of the provision intended to ensure her at all events from want, by her complying apparently too readily with her husband's wishes. That husband had become involved. The double nature of the security, his Lordship supposed, justified the lender in obtaining 15 per cent. interest from the lady. The loan had hitherto practically absorbed the whole of her maintenance in paying interest. The result of the decree will preclude her from ever freeing it from the result of her want of foresight. For the above reasons, his Lordship doubted whether he should not have arrived at a different conclusion to that which a critical examination of the wording of section 8 of the Act had led the Calcutta High Court. The opinion of Mr. Justice Pontifex would have supported his Lordship in that conclusion. It was, however, safe to defer to authority, which with reluctance his Lordship did in this case. The wording of section 8 was indisputably susceptible of the meaning which the authority has declared to be the true meaning of the section. Had his Lordship thought otherwise, he should not have felt himself bound to follow it. The defendant, Rustomjee Dosabhoy, being relieved from his liability personally by the Insolvent Court, there would be no decree as against him in his personal capacity for the amount due on the bond. There was a slight error in the account, which his Lordship directed to be amended. For the correct amount, with 15 per cent. per annum, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with costs. His Lordship declared the defendant Goolbai's interest under the indenture of the 10th April 1876 charged with the payment of the amount of the decree; and declared that, in default of payment of the amount of the decree within six months from the date of the decree, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply for a final decree for foreclosure and sale of the property so charged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

NEW REGIMENTS.

WE understand that sanction has been given for the raising of five more regiments in the Native Army. With a cry of retrenchment on all sides, so loud that it has begun to trench upon education, this increase of military expenditure in a time of peace strikes as a strange exhibition of Imperial policy. We do not know if the new expenditure is in addition to the two millions sanctioned last year. If it is, we cannot but look upon this new development of military policy as a contemptuous disregard of public opinion. Assuming it is not, we see no particular reason why, if the sanction was delayed for two years, the Government found the present time most opportune for carrying it out.—*Indu Prakash.*

"BOY-MAGISTRATES."

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—"Considering how young Assistant Magistrates are appointed to the charge of a sub-division, how rapidly they sometimes reach acting appointments as Joint-Magistrates, and how they are indiscriminately invested with both Judicial and Executive powers at the same time in far-off Mofussil stations, where they become little autocrats, beyond the influence of the chief centres of public opinion, it is very important that these young members of the Civil Service should be sent out to India well-educated, well-trained, with their characters formed and their judgments matured. We should like to have from our friends in the Mofussil as many well-authenticated instances as possible of the vagaries and extravagancies of Boy-Magistrates, as a collection of such cases will be of great practical value in illustrating the great mischievous effects of the rule, by which the limit of age for competing for the Civil Service was reduced to 19 years. This measure is doing harm in all directions, and no effort should be spared to convince the people of England, at least, how badly it is working, not only to the detriment of this country, but also to the discredit of England herself, and how urgently it is necessary to raise the age from 19 to 21 or even 23 years."

FRAUDS IN THE BEER TRADE.

DURING the last few weeks, and chiefly since the commencement of the present year, there has been a systematic campaign by the authorities of the Excise against the adulteration of beer. The facts from time to time reported, and of late with growing frequency, must have caused very general surprise. In almost all cases the amount of adulteration was serious. Writing on this subject the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

The public have been grossly and systematically defrauded, and none too soon the officials of Somerset House have awoke to the fact that it is their duty to put an end to the fraud. Some eighteen months ago an Act was passed which made it an offence to dilute beer, and in consequence of this Act an Inland Revenue notice was sent out to the trade containing the following caution:—"A dealer in or retailer of beer shall not adulterate or dilute beer, or add any matter or thing thereto (except finings for the purpose of clarification), and any beer found to be adulterated or diluted or mixed with any other matter or thing (except finings) in the possession of a dealer in or retailer of beer shall be forfeited." The enforcement of this obvious measure of simple justice has come upon the trade like a catastrophe and spread confusion and dismay on every side. And no wonder; for with admirable impartiality all over London, east, west, south, north, in poor and in better-class neighbourhoods, the Excise authorities have brought to light vendors of our national beverage, tempering it with additions of 10, 12, 20, and even 30 per cent. of water and sugar. A barrel should hold thirty-six gallons of ale or stout; but in one case out of ten proceeded against in Westminster, the barrel contained only thirty-one gallons of beer, five of water. In a Marylebone sample there were six gallons of water, plus a pound and a half of sugar; in another seven gallons of water and half a pound of sugar. In one of two flagrant instances the proportion has risen as high as twelve gallons; so that out of [illegible] the brewer and nothing to the revenue in the shape of duty. It is asserted that in hotels, and at the higher-class bars this system is unknown. In these cases the profits of the sale are enormous. The traditional glass has grown small by degrees and beautifully less, till now there are five or six of them to the quart; and as the liquid itself could be dispensed remuneratively at a penny per glass, whereas two pence is invariably paid, it does not require the use of the differential calculus to discover that the gains are excessive. Far different, however, is it with the ordinary retailer living in a poor district, whose counter business is only a small percentage of his trade. For his thirty-six gallon barrel of stout he pays 33*s.*, minus a 5 per cent. discount, and he sells the great bulk of it at 3d. a pot, or 36*s* a barrel—making not more than 3s. to 4s. 6d. on the whole. The humble purchasers of these neighbourhoods demand the full point—it is, in fact, the usage to allow for "a dash over:" and so far as stout is concerned it is conceded by the brewers that for a long time past this class of dealers has sold without profit at all—except that which they have snatched surreptitiously by "diluting." Ale, on the other hand is ordinarily retailed at 4d, per pot, and this would leave a fair average profit of 12s. per barrel, or fully 30 per cent.

While a large proportion of the leading members in the trade now assailed express approval of the action taken by the Excise authorities, it is obvious that a change must ensue in the relations between the great brewing houses and their clients. It is frankly admitted that hundreds of these latter must succumb under the new regime, unless the great breweries deal with them on more liberal terms. This, we hear on the best authority, they are willing to do. They have had their good times, and the poor retailer has been driven to unworthy expedients which were unjust to the public and have demoralized the popular taste.

HOW THE SUEZ CANAL IS WORKED.

THE way in which the Canal is worked from the Suez office is, like many other ingenious devices, exceedingly simple. It is ascribed to the local head of the administration, M. Chartrey, who deserves immense credit both for the invention itself and for the way in which it is applied to the traffic. Against the wall at one side of the room is a narrow shelf or platform, along which runs a groove. At intervals this trough or groove has deep recesses, and at two places these recesses are of larger size. This trough or grove represents the Canal. The recesses are the sidings. The larger intervals are the Great Bitter Lake and Lake Timsah. When a vessel has been signalled and is about to enter the Canal at, say, the Suez end, a small toy boat or model, three or four inches long, is chosen to represent her. A group of these model ships stands ready beside the model canal, each furnished with a flag. About forty have the English flag, ten or a dozen the French flag, and so on with other nationalities. As the steamer comes up and her name is known, it is written on paper and placed on the toy boat. The whole number of ships thus actually in the Canal at any moment can be seen at a glance; and, as the telegraphic signals give notice, the toy boats are moved along, or placed in a siding, or shown traversing one of the lakes at full speed. Signals are sent from the office to the various "Gares" prescribing the siding at which each ship must stop to let another ship meet and pass it. The official who is on duty keeps the models moving as he receives notice, taking care when perhaps two ships going in opposite directions are both nearing the same siding to give timely warning to the pilots in charge by means of the signal balls and flags at each station under his control from the office, and to direct which of the two is to lie up and which to proceed. Barring accidents, the whole arrangement goes like clockwork; the clerk can read off in a moment the name, tonnage, nationality, draught, and actual situation of every steamer; he can tell what pilot she had on board, what is her breadth of beam, what rate she is moving at, and everything else which has to be known about her; and he is able without an effort to govern all her movements, to prescribe the place where she is to pass the night, and the hour at which she is to get under way in the morning, altough he does not see her, and probably never saw her in his life.

The loss of the Soudan has diminished the trade of Suez, and in a slighter degree the traffic of the Canal which has also been affected by the state of the market in England and the long commercial depression. Nevertheless, there are often as many as forty steamers dotted about on different parts of M Chartrey's model, and the fees, payable only in specie, are often enormous. Some of the large Australian liners of the P. & O. or the Orient service pay as much as 1,800l. in making a single transit. For every passenger half a Napoleon, or 8s.4d., is charged. All this money has to be received at one of the three offices at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez; but the management of the traffic is chiefly carried on at Suez. The pilots are nearly all, to judge by their names, which are hung up in the same room, Greeks or of Greek origin, but a couple of Englishmen were among their number lately. Except to prescribe the rate of speed, the pilot is not of much use to the steamer passing through the Canal, unless it is for the first time. A child can read the signals at the stations, and, as the pilot takes no responsibility and gives his orders formally through the officer on duty on the bridge, it is probable that before long the obligation to take a pilot may be removed. It needs two pilots to take a ship through, as one always goes off and another comes on at Ismailia on Lake Timsah. The qualifications required are unkown, since they do not comprise any special proficiency in navigation, or any acquaintance with the English language. Yet as, strictly speaking, three-fourths of the ships that go through are English, it might be supposed that the power of using English nautical terms would be the chief accomplishment of every pilot. If we take the traffic of a single week in December as representing a fair average, we find that on the 7th two French, one Austrian, and two German steamers passed through. On the 8th one Spanish and three French ships passed. On the 9th there was one Frenchman with two Norwegians. On the 10th a Dutchman and a Frenchman, and on the 11th an American and an Austrian passed, but only English ships got out of the Canal on the 12th. On the 13th there emerged at Port Said or Suez a French transport, two German steamers, two Italian, and a Dutch mail-boat. Thus, in an ordinary week the total number of ships of all nationalities, except England, which emerged from the Canal was twenty-two. The English ships during the same period were thirty-eight—including the whole number, eight, which passed through on the 12th. It constantly happens, sometimes for two and three days together, that all the ships are English, and it happened again on the 14th. Nor is this all; the English ships are by far the largest; the four largest of any kind that can go through the Canal being bound for Australia. On these steamers electric light is used, and as a great favour they have sometimes been allowed to go on during the night. This has proved so easy of accomplishment and so convenient, that arrangements are now in progress for lighting the whole Canal with electric lamps, and permitting all ships to proceed on their voyage after sunset. Besides the number and size of the English steamers which use the Canal, another thing should be remarked. Of the twenty-two ships of other nationalities in the Canal during the week ending on December 13, eight were sailing to or from English ports or English colonies.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Lahore paper says:—There is a well known station on the North-West Frontier which is possessed of a mud fort with horn-work complete, where bungalows are few, and consequently several unfortunate officers have to live in quarters inside the abovementioned fortification. These quarters are solidly built of "pukka" brick after the approved pattern adopted by the Public Works Department, but are not nearly so roomy as one would like in the hot weather. The large block consists of two storeys with four sets of quarters in each, and is very appropriately named the "Subalterns' Quarters," as these are not supposed to take a bungalow outside, until all the married people have been accommodated. The number of servants' houses behind this block is limited, and consequently at times the most fearful rows and encounters between the different officers' menials awake the silence of the night. As a rule, officers do not like these apartments, for besides the fact, that bugles are sounding and guards, parties are being marched about all day, several of the inmates keep very queer pets. I will try and enumerate some:—goats, four horned rams, foals, pigeons, fowls, dogs, cats and ravine-deer. One inmate took to keeping "horribile dictu" a mongoose which was occasionally let loose to catch snakes, as the owner said, but really to worry the poultry of his next door neighbour, to which it became a perfect terror, until some spiteful person poisoned it, and every one (except the proud owner) rejoiced. Another kept a wolf, which, before it was killed by the villagers, played havoc with the nearest farmyard. Yet another kept a little fox-terrier, which as soon as her owner went to mess, kept up the most infernal barking till his return. Some one tried to grow roses and vegetables on the few square yards of ground which were not already occupied by buildings of some sort but was not very successful owing to the depredations committed by goats and other animals. One day he ran a transport camel into the pound because it was testing the succulency of his different brands of roses. Thus your readers will understand that the objections to living in these quarters were not ill-founded. Some time ago there was a talk of building more bungalows in cantonments, but on inspection only one suitable site was found. There was alongside a bungalow about 250 yards from the fort, but owing to its being about 50 yards nearer than the existing house, the [illegible] ble occasion on which this fort could [illegible] it would be in the event of another rising. As regards retarding the Russians or any such enemy for a moment, the idea is absurd, as they would simply march past it, ignoring it and its diminutive garrison entirely. The horn work is certainly of Vauban's best approved Bastion Trace and is no doubt the cause of some Engineer being very proud of himself, but still one cannot see why officers should not have bungalows provided for them outside. The annual expenditure on the plastering of the ramparts, ditches, etc, is enormous; and although there are six guns (of very antediluvian pattern) the Bastions could not stand the shock of one round from them, even if any one could be tempted by a promise of the V. C. to fire them off, but would collapse into the bowels of the earth, taking guns and men with them.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 11.)

ADMIRALTY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1887.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.
Liverpool Brigade.

W. C. Carey-Elwes, Esq., to be Honorary Lieutenant

ADMIRALTY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of 21st July, 1876, Comdr H. T. Price has been authorized to assume the rank of Retired Captain.

S E J Melrose has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 11.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 11th Feb., 1887.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut C H Farquharson to be Capt, vice G E McClellan, promoted.

G C D A G Anderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C H Farquharson.

Riding-Master J. Marshall, from the 9th Lancers, to be Riding-Master, vice E. H. Nicholson, who exchanges.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. E. Ditmas to be Capt., vice M. A. Burke, promoted.

Lieut. F. A. Barton to be Capt., vice D. de la M. du Boulay, seconded.

7th Hussars, Lieut. G. F. Wingfield has been seconded for service on the Staff.

8th Hussars, Lieut. W. J. Bird to be Adjut., vice Capt. F. J. Carandini, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

9th Lancers, Maj. J. A. F. H. S. Mackenzie has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Riding-Master E. H. Nicholson, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Riding-Master, vice J. Marshall, who exchanges.

11th Hussars, Lieut. T. M. Jones-Tailby to be Capt, vice the Hon'ble H. A. O. Gore, seconded.

14th Hussars, Lieut. J. K. Fraser to be Capt., vice C. D. V. Tuthill, retired.

16th Lancers, Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Engineers, Lieut. Col. and Col. A. G. Durnford has been removed to the Half-Pay List, on appointment as Deputy-Director of Works.

The promotion of Maj. R. V. Riddell (late Bengal) to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as notified in the Gazette of 18th January, 1887, is ante-dated to 6th Dec., 1886, vice Lieut. Col. E. A. Trevor, deceased.

Maj. W. J. Heaviside (late Bengal), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel G.S. Hills, removed to the Indian Supernumerary List.

Maj. J. H. Satterthwaite to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. A. G. Durnford.

Maj. E. M. Lloyd to be Lieut. Col, vice Col. A. T. Mander (late Bombay), removed to the Indian Supernumerary List.

Maj. J. T. Bucknill retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut. Col.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Lieut. Col. and Col. G. Hatchell, from half-pay, to be Lieut. Col., to command the Rifle Depot, vice Col. H. R. L. Newdigate, C.B., who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent in Consols, making the price 100¼, is the only change noted in Reuter's financial telegram of last evening. French Rentes were unaltered at 108. Bar Silver was still quoted at 46 7-16d. per oz.

In Liverpool, the more active tone which prevailed lately is now wanting; but the market closed steady yesterday, with sales 10,000 bales for the day, including 700 bales of Surats which were also called steady; and we notice an advance of 1-32d. in the price of "Good" Broach, at 4⅞d., and in "Fine" of 1-16d., at 5¼d., per lb. Ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 5 3-16d. per lb. Arrivals were quiet, and showed no alteration in quotations.

The quotation for Futures in New York is given for July from yesterday, and, at 9·77 cents. is three points higher than the previous day's price for June, but for the latter month the closing quotation was 9·70—a decline of four points. The spot rate was unchanged at 9 9-16 cents. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports were heavy at 19,000 bales, against 10,000 bales less for the corresponding day last year, and 8,000 bales less the year before. The first two days of the fresh week show a falling-off of only 3,000 bales as against 1886, and the comparison with the two preceding years now gives the following result:—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885 Bales.
Two days' receipts	29,000	32,000	19,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,775,000	4,539,000	4,386,000

COTTON.—Our market has been decidedly quieter to-day. Ready Cotton, chiefly of good stapled Oomrawuttee kinds, has continued in fair request, but there has not been the eagerness to buy which we have noticed in some days since the improvement set in, especially on the part of exporters, who do not appear to be very well supported by orders from the other side. Prices of ready stuff are generally the same as last quoted; and for forward business the old rates are still quoted, but there is less doing. We quote rates this evening as follows.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Julgaum	172	177	...	March.
Khangaum	178-9	183	...	do.
Bengals	132	143	156	do.
Broach	212	...	...	do.
Do.	209	...	215	April.
Dhollerah	182	187	197	do.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is really nothing doing for Export in any descriptions, notwithstanding a more favouring exchange for forward contracts, and comparatively easy freights for next and the following months. Old stuff need not now be taken much into account; and in Seeds, new Rape is already beginning to arrive, and we have heard of several purchases amongst dealers of small parcels of ready Kathani Seed at Rs. 4 0 per cwt. We quote Red Ahmedabad Wheat a little higher, at Rs. 4-2-6 per cwt. to arrive; but other descriptions are nominally unchanged in the absence of transactions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	11,461	bales.
Wheat	22,662	cwts.
Linseed	19,043	"
Rapeseed	1,045	"
Gingelly	11,917	"
Ground Nuts	3,472	"

FREIGHTS.—The Friary (s) was fixed to-day for Antwerp, at 20s. 6d. per ton, this month's loading, and a small steamer is reported to have been taken up for the same loading at 3d. per ton more. It is also reported that a steamer has been fixed for May loading to Trieste and Venice at 28s. per ton, payable at a par of Exchange. We call the market for ready tonnage steady, at 21s. 3d. for Cotton to London, and 15s. for Wheat; Cotton to Liverpool, 22s. 6d. and Wheat 17s.; while to Continental ports generally the rate ranges from 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. for measurement cargo, and 9d. per ton less for Wheat, &c.

EXCHANGE has been weak and declining all day. Mercantile Paper has been scarce. We hear of 1s. 5 25-32d. having been done for all March, but probably better might be done as the market closes. Credits for April delivery have been sold at 1s. 5 11-16d. The following are our ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 to 25-32d.	"
Francs, do.	1·88½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day, and we have to note a decline of 1-16 per cent. on last evening's rate for Fours, which closed at 95 15-16. Four-and-a-half per cents. stand at 99⅜ nominal.

SHARES.—We have had another quiet day in this market; and the following are the only changes which have come to our notice:—Jivraz Balloo Mill shares have been done at Rs. 1,115; Leopold, at Rs. 135, Manockji Petit, Rs. 1,210; New Great Eastern, Rs. 790; Oriental, Rs. 510. The Bombay-Burma original shares have advanced to Rs. 2,750; but the second issue have declined to Rs. 670. Pearse and Co. have been done at Rs. 60; and Port Canning, at Rs. 300.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of interest on demand Loans, on the security of Government Paper, remains at 8 per cent.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, on bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non other.
AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEARN—February 25, at Poona, the wife of E. H. Hearn, Assistant Settlement Officer, Rutnagiri, Revenue Survey, of a daughter

DEATH.

MANEKJI—March 1, at his residence at Girgaum Back Road, Dr. Manekji Aderji, G. G. M. C., aged 45 years, at 11-45 a.m. Funeral 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—BOILEAU—February 14, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev T L J Warneford, James Gibbon Turner, Esq, Adjutant, Viceroy's Body Guard, second son of General Sir Frank Turner, K C B, late Bengal Artillery, to Blanche Rose, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel T T Boileau, late XXth Hussars.

DEATH.

EWART—February 22, at Lucknow, Eleanor Ewart relict of the late Sub-Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Samuel Henry Ewart, H E the Governor-General's Body Guard, aged 87 years and 3 months. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887.

THE last Burmese Blue-Book is a striking illustration of the generosity which the India Office exercise towards her Majesty's Printers at the cost of the Indian Treasury. Of the two hundred and fifty pages of which it consists, probably twenty-five can profitably be read by Members of Parliament. Lists of casualties, in which Follower Kistwasawmy is returned as having died of Bright's disease and Private Dowbut Row Chawan of cholera; weekly narratives of events which have appeared months ago in every newspaper, and which for purposes of history are as useful as cuttings from last year's share lists; page after page which shows the disposition of the Burma Field Force at any time from January 1886; telegrams whose utility disappeared on the day after they were received—all these bulk heavily in the latest batch of information "presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of her Majesty," and which for purposes of information is about as valuable to both Houses of Parliament as would be a collection of those reprints of Pehlvi texts upon which Professor Darmesteter has set his heart. As a matter of fact there are just two despatches in the book which are worth reading, and which it is not a waste of money to reprint. We might protest with some purpose against the extravagance of the India Office in this matter if our own local Government and the Government of India were not as ridiculously lavish in its expenditure upon the printing of reports which no one would read—at least until after he had exhausted every line of interest in Bradshaw's Railway Guide, and had ceased to find the Shorter Catechism interesting. We might recommend the authorities concerned to take a sub-editor into their pay were not the suggestion too obviously reasonable to have a chance of a moment's consideration at their hands. However, there are two despatches in these Burmese papers which were worth sending to the printers—the one a despatch from the Government of India of the 19th October, reporting the matured proposals of the Government for dealing with the situation in Burma; the other Lord Cross's approval of these proposals, and of all that the Government of the Viceroy have done in Burma. "Your Excellency in all that you have done (writes the Secretary of State) has received the unvarying support of my two immediate predecessors in Council and of myself, and you may feel sure that any future requirements [illegible] try will receive at my hands every consideration." A good deal has happened since Lord Dufferin set out his plans for a cold weather campaign and for the subjugation of the country to an orderly civil administration. Sir Frederick Roberts has been to Burma, and though he admitted in a recent interview that he has not made a final and definitive settlement of the country, its settlement can no longer be regarded as a military question. The dacoits, he claims, have been disheartened by the recent operations; all the larger bands have been broken up, and their leaders are either captured or in hiding; the disarmament of the country is going on rapidly, and when more roads are made and an efficient police force has been established Upper Burma will be as quiet as the older province. The campaigning season which is drawing to a close has therefore been well employed, and the result is disappointing only to those who have thought that the mere presence of thirty thousand soldiers would awe the unruly into good behaviour.

The Government of India have more than once dealt with the case of Upper Burma in retrospect, and where their object has been to show that the conditions of the problem were against its early and easy solution they have been fairly successful. The only contention which they are likely to provoke by pleadings of this nature is that they might have been expected to foresee their difficulties a little more clearly than they did. We can easily appreciate how the national vanity of the Burmese, seeing in the rapid collapse of Theebaw's rule only a "royal incident," would need some more tangible proof of our power before they believed that the old order of things had come to an end. But *ex-post facto* wisdom is not a commodity with which Governments should be content in the face of a problem of this sort. The Government of India has already conducted two campaigns in Burma; they had for long periods been in regular diplomatic relations with the Court of Ava, and though there was much to learn in regard to the country it was not by any means a *terra incognita*. We are bound to maintain, therefore, that they might reasonably have been expected to set out on the enterprise of November 1885 with a larger and a clearer determination of their purposes, and that they cannot altogether acquit themselves of responsibility for the growth of resistance to their authority which began the day after our entry into Mandalay seemed to have brought its difficulties to an end. As it was they gained their knowledge of the country and of its political conditions as they went on; they formed in the field plans which they might have formed before they entered it, and they abandoned, in the face of the enemy, plans which they would not have taken up if they had looked a little further ahead. When this has been said we see little further cause of blame. They make out a sufficiently conclusive case for completely annexing the country which in the first instance they would gladly have controlled through a mediatized Prince. The device was found impracticable as soon as it was seriously examined; just as the idea of administering the country through the Hlutdaw had to be abandoned when it was found how heavily that singular council was tarred with the brush of the Theebaw regime. Having rid their minds of conceptions which their more fully informed judgment persuaded them were impracticable, the Government set about their task with commendable thoroughness. The Viceroy's visit to Mandalay was the starting point for the policy which has since been pursued without change of purpose, and with no more delay than climatic difficulties imposed upon them. As we have more than once shown, the Government were then under no delusion as to the dimensions of their task. The Viceroy has put on record his anticipation that they were then entering upon a period of prolonged anxiety and effort, and the measures adopted were devised on the assumption that the work would be more extensive and more tedious than a good many eminent officials, with local experience and knowledge, anticipated that they would be. The "Hoching" of Upper Burma was in many respects certain to be a more arduous enterprise than Hoche's suppression of the insurrection in La Vendèe, for the area of hostilities was infinitely wider, and the posts from which small moveable columns operated were much more numerous. The record has yet to be completed, for it scarcely includes any of the results of the cold weather campaign. But even as early as October last, when the last batch of reinforcements had hardly arrived in Rangoon, Lord Dufferin was able to report that although more than a hundred encounters had taken place our troops had scarcely sustained a reverse, and that so small were our losses in comparison with those in previous Burmese wars, that the total number of officers and men who had fallen in action or died of their wounds amounted to only ninety-five.

The despatch gives authoritative confirmation to the view which we have more than once put forward, that whatever mistakes were made by the Government of India they have not erred through a desire to get through this business cheaply. Their military measures from the time when they decided upon the annexation of Upper Burma, have been as ample as free expenditure could make them. Nor has there been any stinting of the civil administration. The absurd allegation that it was for cheapness' sake that in the first instance the newly-annexed territory was put in charge of only Deputy Commissioners, has been answered already. The account of the matter which is here given is that the Chief Commissioner, being desirous of adopting for the newly-annexed territory a very simple form of administration, and wishing to be in immediate communication with the district officers, proposed to dispense with the Divisional Commissioners. The original arrangement has been since abandoned and Upper Burma is now parcelled out into four Commissionerships, but it is not at all certain that for the special circumstances under which the new administration was introduced into the country Sir Charles Bernard's plan, which kept him in direct touch with his agents, was not temporarily the best. As regards the measures that the Government have taken for pacifying the country, there are not many from which more results could be expected than from the intimate relations which have been established with the ecclesiastical authorities in Burma. Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Charles Bernard have certainly succeeded in bringing the Thathanabaing to the belief that in the British Government the Buddhist religion has a powerful Protector, and the "filtering downward" of this belief must in time have as good an influence as the absolute impartiality of the Government in India in matters of religion has had amongst the adherents of the divers faiths in this country. Sir Frederick Roberts places much reliance upon the construction of roads as a means of settling the country. The Government seems to be of the same opinion, for they have for some months past been laying out about a lakh a month on this work. We have almost reached a point at which the question of the settlement of the country becomes an exclusively civil one. Mr. Crosthwaite will take over the administration at a time no longer of conflict, but of some difficulty. His [illegible] making it more dependent upon Burmese resources than it has been possible to make it hitherto. Accounts that have hitherto reached us of the Burmese police have not, it is true, been entirely satisfactory; but Sir Frederick Roberts thinks better of them than others have done, and his opinion will not be lightly regarded. If, as he anticipates, the future of Burma mainly depends upon the police force, it is a task of no small importance that Mr. Crosthwaite will take in hand when he arrives in Burma.

IF the telegrams have during the last few days become more reassuring in regard to the prospects of continued peace, they have certainly become at the same time so oracularly mysterious that the situation in Eastern Europe, viewed through them, becomes almost inexplicable. On the 24th February the Austrian Reichsrath voted unanimously a supplementary credit for military preparations. The next day it was announced that the old alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy had been renewed. This seemed to imply that Prince Bismarck had changed his mind with regard to the Russian pretensions to undivided influence in Bulgaria, and that he no longer deemed it necessary to give the Czar a free hand in that quarter, leaving Austria to fight him or not as might seem prudent. The renewal of the German alliance with Austria and Italy, if it means anything, must mean, one would suppose, that the three contracting Powers are again bound to make common cause against an aggressor. But two days after the announcement of the renewal of the alliance, the *North German Gazette* informed Europe that Germany will not meddle with quarrels in the East of Europe, and that she will not dispute the claims of Russia in the Balkans. Then of what avail is the renewal of the treaty with Austria? An offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, which leaves Austria to bear single-handed the brunt of a struggle with Russia in the Balkans, may have some purpose which is not disclosed, and which it is certainly hard to divine. To show that the renewal of the tripartite treaty is not considered in Austria as a guarantee of peace or of succour, the war preparations are being now pushed on at a greater cost than before. Four days ago the Austrian War Minister demanded of the Delegations a military credit of fifty-three millions of florins—nearly six millions sterling. This is, for Austrian finance, a far more serious demand than was that of Mr. Gladstone for eleven millions at the time of the Penjdeh controversy. What motive can there be for a new military credit on such a colossal scale, if war be not regarded as imminent? Yet why should the Austrian Minister have taken the trouble only a week or two previously to sign a document renewing the alliance with Germany, if the obligation thus incurred, did not find an equivalent in a guarantee against Russian menace in the Balkans? Germany declares she will not contest Russian claims in that quarter. What, then, can be the object of the new triple alliance, and against what Power is it intended to operate? If against France, that would bring us perceptibly nearer to war between Germany and the Republic; but Austria has nothing to gain by fighting Russia south of the Danube, in order that Germany may not have to encounter a combination between France and Russia? We must bear in mind that it has been stated very positively that Russia has agreed to remain neutral between Germany and France, provided Germany remains neutral in a struggle between Russia and Austria. It is not impossible to believe that Germany and Russia might come to this understanding, but what could Austria gain by being a willing party to it? The conclusion seems natural that there is some occult understanding between the Powers, who contemplate a settlement of differences by the application of Prince Bismarck's Latin rendering of the homely "give and take"—*do ut des*. The arming of Austria may enable the dual Empire to acquire Salonica; Russia and Germany are armed enough to secure whatever they may desire.

WHAT was the compact? again asks Captain Selby, member of the Town Council, in a letter which we cheerfully publish in another column. The compact—which we would prefer to call the understanding—that induced the Government to move the Legislative Council to give power to the Bombay Corporation to augment the Town duties on food, &c., included a provision for placing a certain proportion of the burden on the house rate. Without that part of the understanding, it would have been perfectly futile to approach the Government and ask for legislation. But that essential part of the compact was broken, when, in spite of Captain Selby's own vote, the tax on property was rescinded, while that on the food of the working population was kept on. We decline to go into vulgar fractions on the subject. The verities are sufficiently clear when we discern the obligations which were binding on the Corporation, but were disregarded. As we have already said, the argument that the Corporation was entitled to dispense with the extra house rate, since there was a surplus, would never have been held to justify the abolition of the enhanced duties on food. The so-called "surplus" was arrived at by declining to provide for other work which was urgently needed. The provision of a separate Tansa fund, was made especially with a view to allow the new water-supply to be obtained, without misappropriating money which was necessary for other purposes not less important. By working the oracle on an adequate scale, which would leave every street unswept and every road in ruts, and all the Municipal property without care or repair, a surplus might be obtained which would enable the Municipality to dispense with any extra taxation for Tansa. But what would the inhabitants of Bombay say to such financing as that? The principle which we are asked to accept, would cover the case, but it would not exempt those who were responsible for the financial credit and well-being of the city, from a good deal of unpleasant criticism.

MR. JOSHUA KING, late Collector of Satara, has informed H. E. the Governor that he is prepared to give Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute for the sons of *bona-fide* handicraftsmen belonging to Ahmedabad or Kaira, Ahmednugger and Satara.

THE HOISTING OF THE FRENCH FLAG AT DONGARITA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DONGARITA, FEB. 13.

SOME excitement has been caused here by the action of the French in hoisting their flag. On Monday, the 31st ultimo, the French gunboat Meteor arrived here at about 9 a.m., and shortly afterwards sent ashore two boats, fully manned and strongly armed, and hoisted the tri-color. This act was accompanied by the firing of a salute. The hoisting of the flag, coupled with the reverberation of the French guns, created a great sensation among the Somalis of the coast, who hurried to the scene in great numbers from all directions. As far as the eye could reach it seemed as if nothing could be seen but camels, horses, and [illegible] The absence of the British flag gave rise to some curious feelings among the people, who, casting aside their usual passiveness, were highly excited.

On the following day H. M. I. M. S. Amberwitch arrived early in the morning from Buldar, with the Assistant Political Resident, in charge of that place, on board. He protested against the French flag as being a breach of international law, on the ground that the British had established a protectorate at Dongarita, and to add emphasis to his protests, hoisted the British flag about 800 yards to the east of the French flag.

The officer in command of the Meteor then came ashore with two armed cutters and held a council, to which the Somali chiefs were invited, under the shadow of the French flag. The result of their deliberations was that it was decided not to act upon the protests of the British Political Agent and to keep the French flag hoisted. The British Agent, on his part, also decided to maintain his position.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon both the Meteor and the Amberwitch left, the former for Oback and the latter for Zeila.

On Thursday, the 3rd instant, the Amberwitch returned and landed twenty Egyptian troops, who encamped around the British flag staff.

There is some talk that the French intend to construct a railway to Harrar, which is about a hundred miles distant from Dongarita. The Somalis will attach themselves to those from whom they think they will receive most benefit. If they can get more money out of the British, they will give the cold shoulder to the French; but if, on the other hand, the French can offer them superior advantages, the British will lose their allegiance.

The buildings which the Egyptians raised at Berbera are going to ruin, no attempt being made to keep them in repair.

There is no news of the captive Punjab policemen.

LONG DISTANCE CAVALRY MARCHES.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

WE have been hearing a good deal lately about long distance rides as practised by our Cavalry both at home and abroad. There is very considerable diversity of opinion in military circles as to the advantage gained by sending out a detachment, small or large, or a regiment, to see how it can accomplish, in the shortest time consistent with efficiency, a very long distance. It is said, and with very much truth, that all men who know anything about horses, know the enormous distance a horse can cover, if ridden judiciously, and that sending out an officer and four or five men, for a long distance ride, really teaches nothing that is not already known. It is never attempted to really get the utmost amount of work out of a horse, as probably it would knock the animal up for good. Of course, on a campaign, it might frequently be necessary, in carrying an important and urgent despatch, for instance, for a small party to simply aim at reaching their goal in the shortest possible time without reference to the condition of the horses when they attained it.

There are some, however, who consider that the experience gained by the men on these long distance rides is valuable for any future attempt of the kind. Colonel Bengough in Madras has published a little pamphlet giving extracts from a German paper, which detail concisely various long distance rides which have been accomplished, at different times, by Russian cavalry, Cossacks, English horse artillery, &c., &c., some in small bodies, others in large. Of course, there can be no comparison between the difficulty of accomplishing a very long distance, with a large body of Cavalry, or with a small detachment; the advantage is all on the side of the smaller number. In a troop or squadron there is not the free circulation of air round the horses, which is so necessary to their keeping fresh, and there is much more dust. If a very broad front can be moved on, then of course these objections disappear to a great extent, but it is rarely that the country would be suitable to ride any distance in such formation. On the other hand, a detachment of half-a-dozen men can move with as much comfort to each individual horse, as a single horseman. It may be interesting to give some of the distances which have been performed on these experimental marches, and then we can glance at what has been done when actually necessary on service. A detachment of Russian officers and men, 19 in all, with three led horses, accomplished 149 miles in 40½ hours, out of which 27½ hours were actually employed in marching. Only one horse was lamed. Most of the ride was on main roads. This is a remarkably good performance, and it would be interesting to know what the average weight of the detachment was. The longest halt was of six hours' duration; there was one of three hours, and one of two. There were four other halts of a few minutes each. Better than this, however, (taking numbers into consideration) was a march of two hundred Cossacks in 1884. They accomplished 210 miles in 72 hours. It was in winter, over, at times, a difficult and hilly country. For about the first 50 miles the detachment was in two parties. Towards the close of the march they were opposed, and beat the opposing cavalry. About 30 men did not arrive until some hours after the main body. Probably this is about the best record of experimental marches in these days, but it must be remembered that compared with British Cavalry the men were much lighter and probably had a lighter equipment.

Looking nearer home we find that just half the distance has lately been accomplished in a little more than half the time by two regiments of Bombay Cavalry in Sind. From Sibi to Jacobabad, by two different roads, 110 miles was done in 41 hours. This was a very creditable bit of work, and we shall be glad to see a detailed account of it. It must be remembered that except in certain parts, where there is heavy sand, the country is hard level going, and probably the regiments marched in line of squadrons, well extended. It is said that a few horses succumbed, but it would have been extraordinary if that had not been the case. There is no doubt that for two regiments to do this and be fit for work the next day speaks a great deal for the condition of the men and horses.

It is difficult, however, to avoid asking the question, *cui bono*? Did not every officer of these regiments know that such a task could be accomplished? Have they learnt anything from it, which they did not know, either through their own or other people's experience? Not long ago a distance ride was accomplished in England by an officer and four or five men—137 miles in 68 hours. This, of course, is nothing extraordinary. The men were heavier than those in any example we have quoted, but on the other hand in marching in England, the men and horses are put in comfortable billets, and there is no difficulty about food and forage, and so on. In a long distance ride in this country these points have to be considered.

Not long ago a sub-division of Horse Artillery got over 181 miles in 64 hours. But it was so many miles out of and into cantonments daily, the men being comfortable at night, and the horses well looked after and groomed by syces, which, of course, makes the circumstances most favorable. If we look into history, we find that wonderful distances have been performed on active service by bodies of Cavalry, but before touching on them, it is worth while noticing another ride by a detachment (25 troopers and 7 officers) of Russian Cavalry, 216 miles in 77 hours, of which time only 34½ hours were actually occupied in marching. The pace throughout was a slow trot. The bits were taken out of the horses' mouths after the first 20 miles, and the men rode on the bridoons. Only one horse cast a shoe, and though there was rain no horse was galled. These men rose in their stirrups. The Civil War in America furnishes instances of great distances accomplished, not only by small parties, but by bodies of cavalry many hundreds strong. One of the most remarkable among these, of which we can furnish particulars, is General Morgan's raid into Kentucky, a brief account of the operations is given in Colonel Chenevix-Trench's book, "Cavalry in Modern War." To use General Morgan's own words:—"I left Knoxville on the fourth day of the month (July) with about 900 men, and returned to Livingstone on the 28th with nearly 1,200 men, having been absent just 24 days, during which time I have travelled over 1,000 miles, captured 17 towns, destroyed all the Government supplies and arms in them, dispersed nearly 1,500 Home Guards and parolled nearly 1,200 regular troops; I lost in killed, wounded and missing of the number that I carried into Kentucky about 90." This is a most extraordinary performance, an average of over 40 miles a day, and continually engaged with the enemy. Morgan's men always bivouacked, and except for halts of some hours, never unsaddled; of course, fresh horses were frequently procured to supply the places of those knocked up. He carried no change of cloth- [illegible] they obtained by foraging. The horses carried only the man, his arms, the saddle, bridle and a blanket. The usual pace was a walk, and some 15 or 16 hours out of the 24 were spent on the march. Morgan made a great point during his raids (he made several) of having the reconnaissance and outpost duty carried out with very great care. His men, of course, were all good horsemen and accustomed to rise in the saddle.

General Stuart once made a wounderful raid, through Pennsylvania, round the Northern army. He had some 1,800 Cavalry soldiers and 4 guns. It is too long a story to give the details of this wonderful march in the heart of the enemy's country, suffice it to say that the last 90 miles of the expedition was marched in 36 hours, during which he was strongly opposed, and had to fight a sharp engagement to obtain free passage over a ford, by which he eventually crossed the Potomac. General Morgan, whom we have already mentioned, made a march of a similiar distance in 35 hours from Susmanville (Indiana) to Williamsburg. This was in 1863, and before the enemy.

General Forrest, another Cavalry leader, with his corps of three divisions, in all about 6,000 men, made some fine marches, moving 40 or 45 miles a day. His principal raids were made, however, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men, but it must be remembered that he frequently changed horses, still many of his cattle performed great journeys. The movement of large bodies of Cavalry like this for a long distance is, it is needless to say, a very much more difficult matter than that of small parties, and much more fatiguing to men and horses. Instances of long marches with large bodies of men during the American Civil war might be multiplied, the chief leaders being those already mentioned with Sheridan, Grierson, Wilson, Stoneman, Stuart, &c.

There can be no comparison, of course, between the difficulty of performing these wonderfully long marches in an enemy's country, with an occasional engagement, railways to destroy, telegraph lines to cut, &c., and a mere long distance ride. But these historical marches all teach us what can be done by Cavalry when called upon, and the conditions of the long rides in peace time being so different to those in war, makes one more inclined than ever to ask if any really good end is gained by the experimental marches, of which we are now hearing so much.

Among the forced marches of modern days we find the Cavalry advance on Cairo after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The circumstances are still fresh in the memory of all who take an interest in these matters. After the battle on September 13th, the Cavalry, under Sir Drury Lowe, pushed on to Cairo, some 58 miles, and before dawn, on the 15th, the city was in his hands. It must be remembered that the division had been under arms all the 13th, taking part in the action, and the march was begun immediately afterwards.

It must not be overlooked, when we hear of some good ride performed by some small party of Cavalry, that very possibly the horses were picked and trained. A note by Colonel French on this point is well worth quoting: "It must be borne in mind that for many of these raids" (alluding more especially to Russian experiments) "in which great distances are traversed, both men and horses are carefully picked and often trained for weeks beforehand. It is clear that long marches performed by small Cavalry detachments under these special conditions are no very real test of the endurance and capabilities of larger bodies under ordinary circumstances."

The late performance of the Cavalry in Sind, however, cannot but be considered as a test of what could be done on an emergency. On the other hand, as remarked above, probably every officer and trooper knew quite well beforehand that the march could be performed in the time, and knew the most judicious way to carry it out. Taking all things into consideration, we are of opinion that long distance rides are not necessary as experiments, though they may be interesting.

Allusion has been made above to the fact that these tests performed in India are not carried out under nearly such comfortable circumstances as those at home. There the party go into comfortable billets, have their food cooked for them, and have comfortable beds to rest in. The horses are well stabled, and doubtless there is some little assistance obtained in looking after them. In India, the British Cavalry soldier, making a long distance ride, has to cook his own food, has probably only his cloak and blanket to protect him at night, and the ground to lie on, while the horse, of course, is in the open, not that this is any hardship in this climate.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSOLIDATED RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must trespass on your space once more; but I hope for the last time on this subject. If a compact has been made and has been broken, I am quite willing at the proper time (that is when the budget comes on again) to do all in my power to repair the evil; but before I can assist in restoring a compact I must have a clear understanding as to what it really was, and hitherto nobody has, so far as I know, attempted to give any answer to my very plain question. Nor do your remarks in Monday's issue make the matter plainer to me.

I was, of course, perfectly conversant with the Town Council's report, dated 30th September 1885, paras. 4 to 10 of which were accepted by the Corporation on 10th December 1885. Para. 7 of the Town Council's report were as follows:—

"7. As indicated in para. 2, the estimate of one lakh of rupees from increased Consolidated rate and two lakhs from additional Town Duties are based upon the supposition that the requirements for a new loan will amount to Rs. 6,00,000 per annum, and that proportionately with any increase or decrease therein such increase or decrease will be distributed rateably over the items of increased Consolidated rate and new or enhanced Town Duties."

It seems plain that the whole of this paragraph refers to para. 2, which runs as follows, but which you have accidentally quoted as part of para. 7:—

2. Mr. Ollivant's estimate, contained in his letter No. 2,904 to the Council, dated 13th June 1884, gave the cost of constructing the Tansa works, so as to provide for the daily supply of 8,000,000 gallons, at one krore of rupees, and in his statement to the Council on 26th August last he showed that the cost of carrying out of the larger scheme, capable of affording a supply of 17 millions gallons daily, is estimated at about Rs. 1,25,00,000. The details of the various amounts required to provide for the sinking fund and interest on loans of one krore, and one krore and a quarter, respectively, and at 5 and at 6 per cent. for periods of forty and sixty years, are appended hereto (see Statement A). In this report, however, the Council refer more particularly to the raising of a loan of one krore, and Statement B contains the probable yearly sums that would be drawn during the carrying out of the scheme for the provision of the supply of eight million gallons of water per diem.

Now, Sir, I submit to you and the public that para. 2 does not contain one word about general policy; it only deals with a larger or smaller sum due to a greater or lesser scheme being undertaken. But even assuming that the compact is set forth in these two paragraphs, it appears to me clear that it was that certain *fixed sums, i. e.,* one lakh from increased Consolidated rate and two lakhs from additional town duties should be provided, and what I want is an authoritative answer whether this view be the right one or not. You have mentioned the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner, I therefore publicly challenge the members of the Town Council and the Commissioner to say whether the compact were as above stated, or whether it were the manifestly unjust and inequitable one of putting on ¾ per cent. and keeping it on no matter what it produced in money.

You refer to two amendments that the Corporation *rejected* by large majorities. It will perhaps interest the public to see what these were, so I subjoin them, for they at all events show what the Corporation did not agree to.

First amendment, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, seconded by Kavasji Mehrwanji Shroff, Esq.—

"1. That the additional Rs. 3,00,000, for the payment of instalments for the Tansa Loan, be made up as follows:—

"2. That 8 per cent. be added on all bills made for the payment of the following taxes, 'for the purpose of liquidating the Tansa Loan':—

Consolidated rates, including Government and Port Trust contributions; wheel tax; liquor license fees; tobacco duty and licenses; town duties on all articles in schedule in the same proportion; tax on fire insurance; balalkhor cess; market receipts.

"3. That Government be requested to enact the following maximum rates for town duties on all articles:—

Duty on sugar, 8 annas per cwt.;
" grain, 6 annas per candy;
" wines and spirits, 5 annas a gallon; beer 7 pies;
" kerosine oil, ½ anna per gallon;
" piece-goods, cotton, silk and woollen, 1½ per cent. *ad valorem* rate;

and to enact any other matters that may be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

"4. That the said 8 per cent. be modified in every budget according to the Municipal income and to the requirements for this present purpose.

"5. That should Government allow the octroi on piece-goods, the said percentage be proportionately reduced.

"6. That the proceeds of the taxation according to this resolution should be devoted solely to the liquidation of the Tansa Loan, and that a separate account be kept for the purpose."

Second amendment moved by Jehangir Maneck Cursetji, Esq., seconded by Major Portman—

"That the Corporation hereby pledges itself to raise by special extra taxation the sum required for carrying out the Tansa project, the items of such extra taxation to be the subject of further consideration by the Corporation and of negotiation with Government as to such legislature as may be necessary; that for the ensuing year the Consolidated rate should be increased by one per cent. and the town duty on ghee to the maximum allowed by the present schedule in order that, pending further negotiation, funds may be provided for proceeding with the work."

In conclusion, my whole object is to understand what the compact was, and I challenge those who ought to know best to say.

For the rest I hold that "after defraying all revenue charges" any surplus estimated revenue is entirely at the disposal of the Corporation, and that that body is at perfect liberty either to expend such surplus in necessary works, or to reduce it by remitting taxation; and I am also of opinion that the way in which it is at present used is unjust to the present generation of taxpayers who are already unduly burthened, and that it is, besides, ineffective because the immense capital works that are needed for this city simply *cannot* be carried out from ordinary revenue within a reasonable time. I end where I began, by again asking "What was the compact?—I am, &c.,

Bombay, March 1. H. O. SELBY.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every one who looks forward to the development of industrial arts in India must have read Mr. Chisholm's letter in your "Overland Summary" of January 21st with genuine satisfaction. With the increase of men of his ideas, industrial arts will flourish even though there be no Technical Institute. And what good can technical education do if it continues teaching how to copy old things which are altogether useless for the present wants of life, instead of teaching how the arts of India can be applied to the requirements of the present state of ideas and society? In thus shaking off the conservatism in Indian arts, there need be no fear of its losing its character, provided advance is made in the right direction strictly by the fitness of the work produced to its requirements. No nation, whatever work it may do, provided it does it truly, can fail to stamp it with its own peculiarities.

While upon the subject of technical education, I may be excused for taking up your space to take notice of a point which I consider of vital importance. It is almost incredible, but I think is a fact,* that at this moment in a city like Bombay, which prides itself on being foremost, not in India, but in Asia, a student attending a public school has no means of learning *elementary drawing* if he desires it. The schools have not yet started, drawing classes, and the Sir J. J. School of Arts, the only institution available for the purpose, has closed its doors to morning students. No doubt the School of Arts wants those who attend it to give their whole time to it. But does it mean that it can produce artists without giving them a liberal education? It may produce artizans and pattern designers, but surely not artists. But this is not all. This means that all those who wish to go in for engineering and the allied subjects should begin to learn elementary drawing after they have at least matriculated. It is no wonder that in these subjects Indians find it difficult to compete with those educated in Europe, for here a child begins to learn drawing almost as soon as he can hold a pencil. If technical education in its higher phases is to be a success, this state of things must be at once remedied by opening drawing classes in schools, or opening a morning class in the School of Arts until such time as this is done. The proposed Victoria Technical Institute will be too much out of the way for the students attending the larger schools.—Yours, &c.,

London, Feb. 9. L. A.

* This is no longer the case. The Educational Department is now fully alive to the importance of drawing in schools, and Mr. Griffiths' School of Art on the Esplanade is rapidly becoming a sort of South Kensington to a complete network of Drawing classes spread all over the Presidency.—ED. B. G.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, March. 1.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that her Majesty the Queen will attend the Jubilee Service to be held in Westminster Abbey on the 21st June, which day will be observed as a general holiday throughout the country.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question, said that the letter of Archbishop Croke, advising the Irish people to pay no taxes, was engaging the attention of the Government.

THE CHINESE IN TURKESTAN.

A large increase is being made in the number of Chinese troops in Turkestan with the approval of the British Government.

FRENCH SYMPATHY IN ALSACE.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.

The Choral Societies in Alsace have been dissolved, the German Government suspecting them of having French connections.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

Riza Pacha, the Special Turkish Commissioner, has started for Sofia.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 28.

There is a complete Ministerial deadlock here, all the leading statesmen having declined to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

DEATH OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

Cardinal Jacobini, the late Pontifical Secretary of State, is dead.

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Feb. 28.

News from Mainlung, dated Feb. 17, state that affairs are progressing favourably there. Hain Nga Maung's departure relieves the officers and the population generally, and increases the confidence in Kone Sine's authority. Friendly relations are being cultivated. The people are rapidly returning to their homes.

A fair was held to-day at Minbu.

On Feb. 25, it was reported that Captain Golightly is pursuing Boh Shwe. He has captured 3 followers. Captain Westlake is pursuing Ohama. He has killed two dacoits and captured seven.

Reports from Myingyan, dated Feb. 26, state that the Kuni Thugyi has brought into Meitila the head of Boh Ngapye, who at the head of sixty men attacked the village.

The Sheeban Sawbwah returns to-day.

A friendly relative of the Wuntho Sawbwah arrived at Mandalay yesterday. He reports that the Sawbwah is to the north of Wuntho. He is of opinion that he will not come in.

MADRAS AND THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 1.

At last night's meeting, the Madras Municipal Commissioners rejected, on financial grounds, the proposal to erect a public market, to be called "The Victoria Market," in honour of the Jubilee.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

The *Times* states that Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police, has been appointed Inspector General of Police *vice* Colonel Guthrie, and that Colonel Cox is appointed to succeed Colonel Weldon.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 1.

Private Kelly, of the Dublin Fusiliers, attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping from an upper window. He was caught in a blanket, and only received a slight wound on the back of the head. He was taken to the hospital.

COLONEL LINDSAY, R. E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 1.

Colonel Lindsay, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer Southern Mahratta Railway, leaves Poona to-night, *en route* to England on furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, March 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, Feb. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Feb. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here on the evening of the 26th.

March 1.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday at noon.

ADEN, March 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, homeward bound from Bombay for Liverpool, left here this forenoon.

COLOMBO, March 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ... 4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 70⅞

4½ per cent. " ... 72⅞

3 per cent. Consols for account ... 100⅞

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 101¼

4½ per cent. French Rentes ... 108

Bar Silver ... 46 7-16

We have received the first number of the new publication, "English Opinion on India," of which Mr. G. N. Ranade is editor. Its chief object, as explained in an introductory notice, is to enlighten the English-reading native public regarding the views which English statesmen of note and influence hold in connection with the most burning questions of the day. So far as the opinion of the English newspapers upon India can enlighten the native public of this country, it may serve a useful purpose.

Sir Charles Bernard reached Rangoon from Mandalay on Saturday, his successor being expected on the following day.

Passages have been engaged by the Florio Rubatino Line s.s. Dominico Balduino, leaving Bombay on the 1st April next, for the Nawab Busheer-oo-Dowlah Ameer-i-Ackber Asman Jah Bahadur, brother-in-law to H. H. the Nizam, and his suite, viz. :—his chief secretary, Col. Cockburn, his private secretary, Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Chenoy, his A.-D.-C., Syud Booknoodeen, one private medical attendant, and one Persian private secretary, and five or six other followers.

The Senate of the Punjab University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Sir Charles Aitchison "honoris causa."

A Resident of Calcutta has adopted electric lights for the lamps of his barouche, and his carriage now forms the object of much attraction after dusk.

Colonel Lindsay, R.E., who is going home on furlough, has been employed for many years in connection with Indian railways. The Northern Bengal and the Bolan State Railways were constructed under his supervision.

It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. DePrèe, Surveyor-General of India, whose death is announced to have taken place at Jersey, had some months before leaving India a year ago, been gradually losing strength from no ostensible cause. Colonel DePrèe joined the old Bengal Artillery in 1850, and gained the thanks of the Governor-General in the Burmese War which followed soon after; but his best work was in the Survey. "He will be greatly regretted by a large number of friends and subordinates, who retain a lively remembrance of the kindly actions which were continually prompted by a generous and affectionate nature."

Messrs. Hamilton, the well-known jewellers of Bombay and Calcutta, are engaged upon a grand piece of work. This is an ornamental silver casket, to contain the Bengal address to her Majesty. The design is highly artistic and wholly Indian. It is mainly the work of Mr. A. P. Bagchie, of the Calcutta School of Art; but extensive modifications have been introduced by the manufacturers. The casket is oblong in shape, 14 inches in height, and 20 in length, with a breadth of 10½ inches. Its sides are divided in numerous panels by bands of exquisite scroll work, each panel representing a different branch of Indian industry. The imperial crown surmounts this interesting microcosm of native life, and its handles are elephants' heads most beautifully moulded. The cost of this most appropriate of offerings to our Empress will not exceed Rs. 4,500. Messrs. Hamilton are straining the resources of their extensive establishment to their utmost limits in order to finish the work before the advent of the date fixed for the presentation.

The attendance at the Madras Cathedral, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. O'Sullivan, of so many native gentlemen, who of their own accord, sat bare-headed throughout the solemn service, goes as much to prove, says a local paper, how rapidly caste prejudice is disappearing, as the respect in which the deceased was held by the native community. On the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. Adam, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, in 1882, although several native gentlemen, among whom was the late Mr. Runga Charlu, the Dewan of Mysore, attended at the grave, only one, the Maharajah of Mysore, attended the service within the Church. His Highness, however, did not remove his turban; but it was noticeable that he had divested himself of every item of the costly and magnificent jewellery he may invariably be seen wearing. It was only a few weeks before Mr. Adam's death that the late Governor performed the ceremony of installing the young Maharajah upon the Mysore throne.

From time to time, says the writer of the "Echoes of the Week," in the *Saturday Evening Journal*, Calcutta evinces a spasmodic interest in the never-to-be-forgotten story of the Black Hole, and a proposal has more than once been suggested to put up some commemorative structure to mark the site of the old monument erected by Holwell to the memory of his companions who perished in that catastrophe. The monument was pulled down by the Marquis of Hastings in 1819, but its site is known to have been the north-west corner of Dalhousie Square. There is much traffic in this part of the town, and it may be that room could not conveniently be found at this spot for a suitable monument. In that case the proposal, long advocated by Dr. Busteed, and favourably viewed by Sir Ashley Eden and his Excellency the Viceroy, would seem to afford an excellent counter-project. The proposal is that a facsimile of the slab on the face of the monument bearing the names of those who perished should be placed in the old cathedral, now St. John's Church. It needs some one to vigorously take up the scheme, and no doubt funds would be forthcoming.

There has been some excitement in Khatmandu lately, owing to a rumoured conspiracy to oust the present Government. It would seem from statements appearing in an up-country paper that some 200 men gathered at Raksul, about 20 miles north of our old military station at Segowlie, and that though unarmed, their presence caused alarm, as large stores of arms and ammunition were said to be stored in the neighbourhood. Seventeen hundred sepoys were said to have deserted from the Nepal Army and to be marching on Raksul, there to await General Ranabir Jung, son of Jung Bahadur. This Prince is a refugee in India, and never conceals his intention of trying his fortune some time or other in Nepal, from which he was driven when the *coup d'etat* some two years ago took place. He had been at Segowlie lately, but on February 19th was at Motihari. He was arrested there by our police, news of the impending conspiracy having been sent to India from Khatmandu. The course of after events showed the danger to be more imaginary than real. The 1,700 sepoys have never been heard of, so that part of the story is discredited; while as to the 200 unarmed men at Raksul, if they were really waiting for Ranabir Jung, they have since returned to their homes. The stores of arms and ammunition, too, have not been found. Ranabir has been taken to Patna, and there released on his promise not to leave that place without permission, and the threatened storm has blown over.

The Public Service Commission is now taking evidence at Calcutta. Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice, was among the witnesses examined. He did not consider the position of the Subordinate Judges satisfactory. Munsiffs require more training. Where facts merely were concerned, natives, owing to their knowledge of the customs of the country, were better able to decide cases connected therewith than Europeans. As to the High Court, the great object was to secure efficiency, and therefore it was immaterial whether Europeans or natives were appointed so long as they were efficient. Members of the Bar with good practice would not care for the appointment owing to the small pay. District Judges should be recruited from the Bar by competition. There were some natives who would make good Judges, but very few in the field. The Hon'ble Amir Ali said he would recruit the Statutory Service from the Uncovenanted Service. Training in England should be compulsory for the selected candidates. He would raise the age limit for the Civil Service to 23. Simultaneous examinations in England and India were not expedient. The Mahomedans dreaded them, as they would practically be excluded from the Service. Executive and Judicial functions should be separated. The Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Paul did not consider the selections for the Statutory Service had been well made. They showed favouritism. He would not extend the operations of the Statute, but would carefully appoint well-tried men. He would raise the age limit in the Covenanted Service to 23. Europeans made better officers than natives as a rule, however well the latter were educated. He would not place districts in charge of natives save under very exceptional circumstances.

Mr. John Morley is not usually to be found among the prophets, but he concluded his speech in the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment with a noteworthy prophecy. He said :—

I ask the House whether any Session ever began with less hope in the mind of any section of the House, less expectation, less intention of doing good work. I misunderstand the temper of the House if there is any buoyant hope or any expectation of getting on with legislation and business for England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden. (Ministerial counter-cheers.) You cheer that statement, but with whom does the fault lie? (Cheers and counter-cheers.) It lies with those who will not move out of the way what for seven years has been the standing obstacle to the transaction of the business of the House, and a standing shame upon its character. I have only one thing more to do, and that is to express my conviction that this leaden, motionless cloud will not lift from our deliberations until you have achieved, as your first task, such a reform of the system of government in Ireland as will meet the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India has called for the names of officers of the Staff Corps, who are desirous of being appointed Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Grade in Burma on Rs. 450.

Major N. P. O'Gorman officiates as Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division, *vice* Colonel Wolseley, C.B., appointed to command the Saugor Brigade.

The following Medical officers have been detailed to proceed to England :—Surgeon-Major Macrobin, by the troopship of March 20th; Surgeon-Major Grose, by the troopship of April 2nd; and Surgeon Baker, by the troopship leaving about the 1st of May.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Jones, General List, Infantry, proceeds on six months' leave to Kashmir, from April 15th. Captain J. A. Hay, Highland Light Infantry, has been granted leave of absence to England for twelve months on urgent private affairs.

THROUGH SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

A correspondent writes to us as follows :—

While the philanthropist is dancing happy ragged little children in the East End of London, and the benevolent citizen consuming dinners to increase the relief fund of the unemployed—the idler, the picture fancier, and the seeker after culture, throng, in the short intervals when the veil of smoke nourished fog is raised, to see the Watts gift to the picture collection at South Kensington.

Outside the Art Library, on the staircase and corridor, where the pictures hang, a crowd gathered from all social grades is constantly lingering to inspect and criticize, if not to admire, the efforts that Watts, in his painting, has made to appeal to the nobler susceptibilities of the people. With a rare imagination, a refined nature, and a mind broadened rather than narrowed by long intercourse with his fellows, Watts as a painter strives to lead others up to that high standpoint from which he takes his view of life. A pioneer of the better influence which is making itself slowly but surely felt amongst us, he takes the world by surprise in proclaiming the right and condemning the wrong, irrespective of the status of the doer. His pictures, mostly symbolic, by their superscriptions, attract the attention of those in whose higher interests he painted.

In "Mammon," dedicated to his worshippers, the prostrate lifeless forms of a girl and man tell the tale and need no comment. "The spirit of Christianity—dedicated to all the Churches," rebukes the children begotten of one common mother Church for their lack of charity and forbearance one towards another.

How far these lessons make an impression on the gazers it is hard to say—some, no doubt, are like the man who looked in the glass and then went his way and forgot what manner of man he was. Many look, many laugh, few understand the genius and the worth of the man who painted for them. And so the multitude comes and goes, and then they stroll on through the other parts of the museum, more attracted perhaps by the pretty things, the valuables and curios. You can hear how they enjoy the gallery of old China with its price marked in plain figures. "Only fourteen and six for that love of a Chelsea shepherdess," I hear them say. "What a bargain the Museum made." Then, "Just fancy asking twenty guineas for that tazza, I should not value it at half." And so on, till they reach the Dyce and Forster collection of pictures, manuscripts, &c. Here they pore over authors' writings which are generally rather illegible. "It gives a man great consolation," drawls a High Church curate, who is scolded, I suppose, by his wife for his bad writing, "to see how shockingly these clever fellows wrote." And so he brings his trusting little wife to believe his hand already bears the stamp of genius. "Charles Dickens," I hear a fat old woman exclaim, in tones of rapture as she stands before his portrait, "how often I have heard him preach." And another, turning round the screen of Maclise's sketches and studies, "Student's work evidently. I wonder why they think it necessary to frame it." "The leaning tower of Bologna," says an æsthetic-looking young person, whose eye for the perpendicular seems rather undeveloped, "I wonder which it is—there seem to be three." Then they move onward through the gallery of purchases under the Chantrey Bequest. Before the blue expanse of ocean in Brett's picture of "Britannia's realm" the British soul expands and puffs itself out mightily with pride, but the female Briton is more susceptible to the beauty of a cat—few pass Marcus Stone's "Il yen a toujours une autre," without remarking his pretty pussy. "I want you to look at this," pants a corpulent gentleman to his womankind. "Fine picture, you know"—puff—"Amy Robsart, you know"—puff—"fell down stairs, sad story"—puff—"and died, you know"—puff. A couple of years ago Ernest Parton came to the Museum to finish by aid of his picture "The Waning of the Year," a study which he wanted for the engraver, and not being used, I suppose, to gallery painting, he found the visitors rather a trial. "Do you admire Mr. Parton's work?" enquired a lady, who saw him copying it. "I am not sure that I do," replied Mr. Parton. "Well, you are making a very nice copy of his picture," patronisingly. "That is not very surprising, Madam, considering I painted the original." Not a whit abashed, Madam made several attempts to extract information about his work, his colours, &c., all of which he answered most civilly, but he did no more copying work there after that day.

THE MINNESINGERS' CONCERT.

The twenty-fourth of the series of concerts, with which the Minnesingers have been delighting the lovers of music in Bombay, came off in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Monday evening, and fully attained the high standard of excellence reached by its predecessors. On this occasion, the rules were so far relaxed as to permit the attendance of ladies, and it must be admitted, that their presence added to the attractions of the concert. The Minnesingers, in arranging their programmes, aim at following a high ideal. The music which they produce is invariably inspired by the loftiest form of art, and the fact that their performances are always received with favour indicates how intimate is the connection between classical and popular music. Monday's concert was no exception to the rule, a capital programme of high class music being received with every mark of popular favour. The Minnesingers acquitted themselves admirably under the leadership of Herr Zimmer, who, succeeding so accomplished a conductor as Dr. Close, had a difficult part to perform. It was pleasant to note, however, that nothing has been sacrificed by the change of conductors, and that the singing compared very favourably with that at previous concerts. Very captious people perhaps would have liked to see a few more bass voices to add to the firmness of the foundation, but that was a fault which can be easily remedied on future occasions. The choir gave four parts songs, a canon by Eisenhofer, and a serenade, "Come away, come away," by Schofer. Some of these had been given before, but that which seemed to afford most gratification to the audience (which, by the way, was unprecedentedly large) was the serenade. The concert was interesting as being the occasion of the *debut* of a new singer, namely, Mr. Basil Scott, who has a very sweet baritone. He gave in a very pleasing manner Gounod's arrangement of the "Maid of Athens." In the phrase "Zoe mou sao agapo," which closes each stanza, Mr. Scott surprised a great many in the audience by giving it the modern pronunciation. Mr. Wyer gave an admirable rendering of Stephen Adams's popular song "They all love Jack," and was encored. Mr. Chisholm's rendering of "Sing me the songs of Araby" was as finished a piece of vocalisation as any one could wish to hear. On being encored he gave the song which was placed against his name in the programme, viz., "Tell her I love her so." Herr Zimmer, besides conducting, &c., gave a violin solo in excellent style, and Messrs. Macbeth, Penny, Yeld and Ward gave a very effective rendering of the quartet, "Banish, O Maiden." Mr. Nicholson rendered very good service as accompanist. The concert was one of the most successful of the season, and was very largely attended. In the absence of Mr. G. W. Roughton, the arrangements were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. L. Penny.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

After a remarkably successful tour up-country, Hudson's Surprise Party reappear in Bombay this evening. The last time they were amongst us they performed at the Gaiety Theatre, but on the present occasion that place of entertainment is not available, and the Party will therefore appear at the Alfred Theatre, which perhaps is more suited to the class of entertainment that Mr. Hudson provides for his friends than the Gaiety. The Alfred Theatre is being thoroughly renovated for the occasion, a profusion of flowers forming an atractive means of decoration on the interior. Mr. Hudson's footlight pleasantries are so well-known and so highly appreciated in Bombay that there is no need of enlarging upon them.

DEPARTURE OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in India, left Bombay last night by the G. I. P. Railway mail train on his way to Umballa and other places in Northern India. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Roberts, Miss Roberts, and Captain Hume and Captain Rawlinson, aides-de-camp, drove over about 5-30 p.m. to the Victoria Terminus, where the party was met by Sir Frederick Richards, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam and Mrs. Adam, General Willoughby, Military Secretary to Government, Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, Major Bissett, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, Major Melliss, Captain Frith, &c. Some of the gentlemen in attendance were introduced by his Excellency to Lady Roberts. Four special saloon carriages had been attached to the train for the accommodation of his Excellency and party. At 6 p.m., the time for the departure of the train, his Excellency and Lady Roberts shook hands with those present; and the train immediately afterwards left the station. The attendance of a guard of honour and of the heads of departments had been dispensed with; but a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise to-day in connection with his Excellency's departure.

THE JUBILEE.

JUBILEE WATER-WORKS AT JANJIRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JANJIRA, Feb. 25.

The Janjira Durbar has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 on water-works at Murud, in commemoration of her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee.

A capitation tax, which produced an annual income of Rs. 500, has been abolished from the Jubilee Day, and large remissions of revenue have been made.

The programme of festivities at Janjira and Jafarabad included Imperial salutes, parade of troops with "few-de-joie," school children's fetes, release of prisoners, fairs, Durbars, athletic sports, regattas and illuminations.

The Jubilee Durbar at Janjira was held by the Nawab Saheb, and that at Jafarabad by Mr. Mirza Abbas A-Baig, the State Karbhari. Every section of the Nawab's subjects entered into the rejoicings most heartily. Speeches breathing loyalty and devotion to her Imperial Majesty's Throne and Person were made, and a congratulatory telegram was sent to the Political Agent for transmission to the Queen-Empress.

JALNA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The celebration of the Jubilee at this station was a perfect success. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 3,500 which were well spent. Captain Adye, commanding the 3rd Infantry Depot, with Surgeon Patch, Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Sons, Mr. Pestonji Merwanji and others did their utmost to entertain and provide for the poor and needy. About 200 *sarees* and 80 pieces (thans) of cloth were distributed. The illuminations continued for two nights, in Jalna camp, Khaderabad and old Jalna; even the post office was decked with flags. Messrs. Nusserwanji and Sons' establishment presented a pleasing sight, while Khaderabad (Nizam's town) was considered the best in illumination. Captain Adye had organised regimental sports and also sports for all comers. The prizes were keenly competed for. There were *nautches* and other pastimes at night. Thanks are due to all concerned for the two joyful days spent in celebrating the Jubilee. A public building is under contemplation to commemorate the event.

THE BENI-ISRAELITES AND THE JUBILEE.

At the morning service held in the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Bombay, on the 17th ult., the children offered up a prayer in Hebrew, specially composed for the occasion by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, B.A. The following is the full text of its version into English :—

Thine, O Lord! is the kingdom, for it is everlasting. We, the children of the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association of London, thank thee and prostrate before thy glory, for thou hast prolonged the days of our Sovereign Lady, Queen-Empress Victoria (may her glory be exalted), whom thou hast placed upon the throne of Britain and India. Even hast thou prolonged the days of her rule, to the fiftieth year—the year of the Jubilee. We live under her dominion, enjoying liberty and safety; and she is benign towards all who seek her shelter. In her courts go justice and truth hand in hand, and it is said by sages of old, that the duration of the world depends upon three things—justice, Truth and Peace. We beseech thee, O Supreme King of Kings, exalt and highly aggrandise our Sovereign Lady; preserve her and grant her life; deliver her from all kind of trouble and danger; grant her long and prosperously to reign, and open unto her thy good treasure; gladden her exceedingly and pour out upon her(thy)blessing overwhelmingly. In her days and in ours may the Redeemer come unto Zion; O that this may be (thy) gracious will and let us say Amen.

THE JUBILEE BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

At the Jubilee banquet at Hyderabad, a few days ago, the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, having proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, proposed the health of his Highness the Nizam in the following terms :—

"I now rise to propose to you another toast, a toast which I am sure will appeal to your hearts, and to your feelings, and will be received by you with hearty acclamations, and that is the health of our distinguished guest of this evening and of our august Sovereign. This is the first occasion on which his Highness, as patron of our club, has been graciously pleased to honour us with his illustrious presence, and we all sincerely hope that this welcome visit will only be the precursor of many more to come. This will be a red-letter day in the annals of our recently founded club, and his Highness' presence here to-night leads lustre and dignity to the grand occasion we are met here to celebrate. The energetic efforts of Mr. Mehdi Hussain, the popular honorary secretary of the club, would have proved futile had not his Highness been pleased to lend us his countenance and support. On behalf of the members of the club which bears our Sovereign's illustrious name, I am requested to express the hope that we shall be further indebted to his Highness' kindly help in removing our habitation to a better building than the one we are at present occupying. By his presence here to-night, his Highness has testified his willingness to assist institutions like ours, which have for their object the promotion of social intercourse amongst his subjects and servants, and for this graceful and kind act on his part we are all deeply grateful to him. In conclusion I venture to express our hope that under the ægis of the British Government, the Nizam Club may be able to celebrate the Jubilee of his Highness' reign; and now, ladies and gentleman, I ask you to drink with three times three to his Highness' health, long life and prosperity."

The toast of his Highness' health was received with much enthusiasm, the company, led by the first Assistant Resident, Mr. Martindale, giving his Highness three ringing cheers. His Highness appeared to be very much pleased at the warm manner in which his health was drunk.

Colonel Marshall made a brief reply on behalf of his Highness, in which he said that the Nizam had always taken an interest in the club, and would be glad to further its interests in any way whenever opportunity offered.

The following telegram, dated 22nd February 1887, from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—"I am commanded by her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress to inform your Excellency that she has been much touched by the manifestations of loyalty to her Throne and Person which have been evinced by all classes of her subjects in her Indian Empire in the celebration of this the fiftieth year of her reign, and by the numerous messages of congratulation which have been communicated to her Imperial Majesty. The Queen-Empress desires you to assure her civil and military officers and the princes, chiefs and people of India of the deep interest and affection with which she regards them, and of her heartfelt wishes for their prosperity and happiness."

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE FUND

We are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the Fund for the above celebration :—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	School Feast.	Imperial Institute in London.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S. ...	...	...	...	...	100 0
Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee D. Wadia ...	15	...	...	...	15 0
					115 0
Amount previously acknowledged ...	...	...	...	...	57,966 14
Total...	...	...	...	...	58,081 14

THE NAMING OF TANSA LAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am very sorry to see that in your issue of the 25th inst., you do not agree with me in thinking that the Tansa water works should be named after Mr. Ollivant, and in support of your contention you explain that the Municipal Commissioner has no desire to substitute his own name for the one by which the lake has been known hitherto, and that, irrespective of any such identification, his name will certainly be remembered with the new water-supply. You also cite instances in which such re-christenings of lakes, bridges and roads have not proved successful. I quite agree with you as regards Mr. Ollivant's objection to the lake being named after him, and anticipating this objection, I explained in the concluding portion of my letter, dated 23th instant, that Mr. Ollivant will have no option in this matter, but will have to accept it quietly, as under the Municipal Act he has not that authority in this case as he had in the case of the road proposed to be named after him. I do not, however, agree with you in thinking that irrespective of any such identification his name will be remembered with the new water-supply, because we have seen in the case of the Vehar Lake that the name of Major-General Crawford was forgotten not by the public alone but even by such an intelligent body as the Corporation, and the attempt to name the Vehar Lake after him was a failure, because it has been known as such for a number of years, and consequently the name has a historic importance, while the Tansa Lake has just been taken in hand, and if it is called after Mr. Ollivant while it is in course of construction, I have no doubt that it will be known by his name.

Names of several roads, bunders and bridges have been cited by you as being known by their original and not by their newer name, but I can cite cases of roads, bridges and bunders being known by their newer name—Ripon Road, Fergusson Road, Haines Road, Clerk Road, Grant Road, Arthur Road, De Lisle Road, Queen's Road, Hancock Bridge, Kennedy Bridge, French Bridge, Prince's Dock, Sassoon Dock, &c., &c.

It will be seen that some of the names mentioned above are names given only recently, and yet the roads and bridges are not known by other names.

With this explanation I leave the question to be dealt with by you and by our City Father,—I have, &c.,

K. N.

MUSKETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Why are the authorities complaining so much about the indifferent shooting of the Army when they alone are responsible for it? This is a question that many of our soldiers are asking themselves to-day. As we read the returns for musketry year after year our shooting is not satisfactory, and when we hear speeches delivered, almost daily, by eminent military experts, at Clubs and elsewhere, we meet with discouraging complaints against our Army for its bad shooting. The revision of the Musketry Regulations is a step in the right direction to improve the shooting, but a great deal still remains to be done. The introduction of the figure and disappearing targets, the running man, and the grant of more ammunition for the annual practice, has done much to raise our figure of merit in musketry. Many, I fear, of our critics on musketry, have but a vague knowledge of the scanty number of rounds of ball ammunition allowed annually, per man, to regular troops for target practice, &c., *e.g.*, 150 rounds. This amount of ball ammunition is to cover expenditure on account of all requirements, including those for repetition practice of bad shots and for testing rifles, &c. In the Army a grievance exists in the amount charged for ball ammunition for match shooting, or private practice, on payment, to our troops, viz., Rs. 31-0-0 per 1,000 rounds, while the Volunteers are supplied with the same ammunition at the rate of Rs. 15-0-0 per 1,000. If we wish to encourage the shooting, why not extend this privilege to the troops, whose life should be wholly devoted to the study of shooting, which certainly to-day is bad.

There are a number of regiments in India, whose whole time is devoted to "changing front formation, saluting drill, and marching past," and these regiments are reported as the best efficients, simply because they execute a few smart movements at the periodical inspection of the General Officer Commanding. At present troops have only eight days set apart annually for judging distance practice. It is impossible for any instructor to teach men to judge distance in so short a time. I would suggest that battalion parades be set apart for instruction in judging distance, as it would occupy no longer for a regiment than for a company. The range could be taken from the centre of the battalion and non-commissioned officers in charge of sections could take down the answers. I will give an instance which came under my own personal observation in front of Kafa Dowar in Egypt on the 18th August 1882. I was in charge of a detached post on the side of Lake Maroetis, when a party of the enemy, about 50 in number, crossed my front some 500 yards from the position in which I was posted. Some 67 rounds of ammunition were fired by the men, and not one of the enemy was seen to fall. The men were perfectly cool, our position and arms were good, but the judging of the distance was decidedly bad.—Yours, &c.,

N. P.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been said that some Government High Schools are to be abolished on the ground of economy. They are said to be a burden on Government. That this is a fallacy will be seen from the following facts. Take for example the much-talked of Surat High School. On inquiry I learn that the monthly expenditure on this school is Rs. 1,290, excluding that on the agricultural and drawing classes, which is only Rs. 110. The fee receipts are at present about Rs. 700 per mensem. Add to this the Government grant to which it would be entitled if it were a private school—a factor always lost sight of by those who ought to judge better. I have been informed that this would come to a little more than Rs. 400 per month. Thus the real expense to Government is only Rs. 200 per month. From this it is evident that the Surat High School is almost self-supporting.

From economy I pass on to policy. Have private institutions flourished in the larger mofussil stations? Decidedly not. The University results obtained by Government schools in the following five centres, where there are also local Mission High Schools managed by European principals are decidedly in favour of the former.

	No. of candidates sent up in 1885-86.	No. of successful candidates in 1885-86.	No. of candidates sent up in 1886-87.	No. of successful candidates in 1886-87.
Ahmedabad High School	37	28	38	18
" Mission " "	23	10	23	5
Surat High School ...	38	13	51	18
" Mission " " ...	30	8	20	3
Ahmednuggur High School	20	10	22	9
" Mission " "	10	8	9	2
Karachi High School ...	14	13	22	11
" Mission ...	4	..	3	2
Belgaum High School ...	45	20	54	10
" Mission " ...	33	6	28	6

From the above we see that the total passed by the Government schools in the two years is 155, and by the Mission schools only 50. The average number passed by the Government schools in 1886-87 is 13, while that by the Mission schools it is only 3. If the Mission Societies with all their resources have failed, what shall we expect from private bodies?

Things must take time to grow. It will be a deadly blow to higher education in quality and quantity, particularly in quality, if the main gates to it are unsympathetically barred. It is acknowledged on all hands that, owing to the competition of a multiplicity of schools in Bombay, discipline has greatly relaxed,—a fact that has been prominently brought forward by certain eminent witnesses before the Public Service Commission. If discipline and training are wanting in India, certainly they cannot be upheld by the abolition of the present independent model institutions supported by Government at a nominal cost. Government must maintain them. It may not develop them in future, and leave that to private enterprise and the municipalities. If the present model institutions are to be preserved intact, the able men who manage them must be *encouraged* and not *discouraged*. They must have fair prospects in the Department. Any reductions, therefore, in the salaries of Government head-masters are to be deprecated. The department is already deteriorating in the quality of its members. If, however, Government is bent on abolishing the high schools, it should certainly provide for their able, hardworking and loyal servants in other and more remunerative departments. Or why not after pensioning them off invite them to manage the present Government institutions in preference to outsiders having no experience of Government high schools. Looking from every point of view the abolition of high schools will be the most retrograde and unpopular step taken by the present Government. It may foster technical education, but, as Lord Reay himself has said, technical education should go hand in hand with higher education.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

RING THROSTLES *VERSUS* MULE SPINNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter on ring spinning *versus* mule spinning, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, must have been read with considerable interest by those of your reader engaged in the cotton industry. The author, Mr. H. E. Walmsley, has already made a certain reputation by a work on cotton spinning and weaving, which is fairly well known in Bombay. This work, of which I have a copy before me, is dated June 1885, and published in Manchester. It bristles with facts and figures, and it must contain a very large proportion of the author's experience as a spinner. The relative merits of the ring frame and the mule receive their due amount of attention at the hands of Mr. Walmsley, and some of his statements compare very curiously with those in his letter of yesterday, which were penned "to demonstrate the utter folly and madness of adopting ring spinning in India." At page 64 of his book, Mr. Walmsley, in speaking of the ring throstle, says :—"But its principle had in it abundant promise of advantage, if it were successfully developed and fully matured. During the last few years the Americans have thoroughly succeeded in doing this. So complete has been the victory of the ring throstle that it did not stop at beating the fly throstle, and it is now successfully competing with the mule, and in some instances it has actually beaten the mule itself out of the field for twist. The Sawyer spindle marked a great advance on all past ring frames. The margin between what existed and what was desirable was much narrowed by the Sawyer ring spindle. That margin has again been very much narrowed by the Rabbeth ring frame, which scarcely leaves any room for opponents of the principle to hang their objections on."

Again on page 69 :—"The general verdict appears to be that a stronger and more even yarn from the same roving, and with the same twist can be obtained on this machine than on the mule. The production is some considerable per cent. more; and the loss from waste is not so great. In place of the skilled labour of men with which there is often so much difficulty, the cheap and unskilled labour of children suffices, each of whom can tend from 400 to 600 spindles, according to the counts and quality of yarn in process." With regard to outturn of yarn, p. 70, the author says :—"It will be seen that in the lower numbers the production of the ring frame is considerably greater than that of the mule, but as we proceed to the higher numbers, say up to about 50's the mule becomes more and more equal to the ring frame and finally its superior."

On the point of power per spindle while spinning, the average counts of yarn, "the superiority still remains with the ring frame as requiring less power than the mule for the weight of yarn turned off, the advantage becoming more marked the lower the counts, *i.e.*, with 16's (see table) for the ring frame, an extra production of 43 per cent. The limit of production of the mule in coarse counts is determined by the number of draws per minute the carriage can be run at, and as this number is limited it controls the speed of spindles. In spinning low counts with comparatively little twist the spindle speed would be roughly about 4,500, whereas the ring frame on the same counts and twist runs continuously at about 7,000 per minute."

The book from which I have quoted was written after years of experience; the letter was written on the strength of less than three weeks' residence in India. The Bombay ring spinners may consequently be excused if they want to know something more about Mr. Walmsley's sudden conversion before they follow his example.

There is a gentleman living in Bombay who has something to do with a cotton mill at Nagpur, where ring frames produce daily testimony in favour of Mr. Walmsley's opinions of 1885. This gentleman could show him some rather surprising things that he has [illegible].—Yours, &c.,

[illegible]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest Mr. Walmsley's article on ring spinning *vs.* mule spinning in your issue of yesterday. It is a subject of much importance not only to those immediately interested in cotton mill management, but also to the investing public, and I for one would be very glad to see the technical part of the subject discussed from the point of view of those who advocate ring spinning in India. I understand that many of the cotton mills in Bombay have made a trial of both classes of machinery, and the agents and others interested in the management should be in a position to say whether the calculation of wages made by Mr. Walmsley, and for which he gives details, is correct, viz., that it costs 1·3 pies per lb. to spin one pound of mule yarn as against ·97 for one pound of ring throstle yarn.

Admitting the correctness of these figures, it appears to be so far in favour of the ring throstle, but Mr. Walmsley reverses the position when he comes to calculate and add the interest on capital. He bases his argument of the increased cost of ring spindle yarn mainly from the fact that a ring spindle mill costs Rs. 43 per spindle against Rs. 28 for a mule spindle mill, and therefore the extra interest, he shows, comes to as much or more than the wages. Hence mule yarn costs 1-13 and ring yarn plus the interest costs 2-19 per pound, which is obviously to the disadvantage of ring yarn.

The weak point in Mr. Walmsley's facts is that there is not this difference in the cost per spindle. The increased cost does not extend over the whole machinery, I am informed, but over the spinning frames only. This would add (taking Mr. Walmsley's own figures of production, viz., 5·60 oz. of mule and of ring yarn), about 20 per cent. more preparation 6·75 machinery requisite, at of course 20 per cent. more cost. In the spinning frames each mule spindle may be taken roughly to cost Rs. 4-8 per spindle, and each ring throstle about Rs. 7; it is clear, therefore, that the increased cost is not 50 per cent. on the whole mill, but only on a small portion of it, and on the building there is no increased cost, but the contrary, as ring spindles occupy much less room and require less building than mule spindles.

M. Walmsley may be able to point out some error in my information, and if so I will be very glad to be corrected, as I consider not only this portion of the subject but the whole of his letter of great interest.—Yours, &c.,

MILL SHAREHOLDER.

THE MAIL SIGNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Yesterday, on the arrival of the English mail, the gentlemen in charge of the flagstaff on Flag-staff Hill appear to have been utterly oblivious of that event, for the Overland mail flag was not hoisted, nor were the two signal guns fired. Although I live within a few hundred yards of the above venerable institution, I was not aware of the arrival of the mail until the postman handed me my letters. It was then near 11 a.m. The mail steamer, it appears, arrived in the harbour at 6 a.m. Just imagine the feelings of those who were passengers on board the steamer, and who might have been expecting the arrival of husbands or friends at not seeing anyone come to welcome them, or the vexation of the latter at not being apprised of the arrival of the mail. This too is not the first time that the guns on Flagstaff Hill have been silent, and that the flag has not been hoisted on the arrival of the mail. Why or wherefore this should have been the case I leave it to the exalted guardians of the flagstaff and their worthy superiors to answer. Meanwhile I would venture to suggest that some steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such neglect on the part of the flagstaff people,—Yours, &c.,

March 1. F.

VOLUNTEERING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The present practice in regard to paying the tramway and railway fares of Volunteers to and from parades and target firing appears to be, as to the 1st mode of conveyance, as follows :—A car is reserved, and those who manage to catch it are conveyed without charge, while those who miss it pay the fare in advance and receive a refund on application. As to the 2nd, a sergeant instructor is detailed to remain at the railway station for a train which leaves for Coorla at about 5 or 5-30 a.m., to pick up all those who are in time for the train and pay their fares. Now this system seems to be susceptible of improvement. Many Volunteers miss the car and the train, and thus have to walk to the parade ground. No special car appears to run for the target firing. This means in a month about

Rs. 5 or more out of their pockets, if they are zealous. Might not the tramway and railway companies be asked to allow all Volunteers with or without uniform, but with a rifle, to jump into any car, free of charge. This would save any complaint or dissatisfaction which the present practice apparently would necessitate.—Yours, &c., A VOLUNTEER.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring to your notice what seems to me a novel idea in the minds of the Bombayites. It appears that youths of English parents, but born and domiciled in India, are debarred from appointments in mercantile offices here, and that lads are brought out from Europe to fill responsible posts, though they may not be possessed of the requisite ability. Many of these lads have to be taught like school-boys by the former, and when they have become proficient the former are treated as subordinates. The Indian-born Europeans are almost all so situated pecuniarily that it is impossible for them to return to Europe. All that is wished is that Anglo-Indians and Europeans should be placed on the same footing.—Yours, &c., Y.

MASONIC INSTALLATIONS.

LODGE CYRUS.—The installation meeting of this Lodge took place on Monday night, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla. The ceremony of installing the Wor. Master Elect, Bro. B. C. Pavri, was impressively performed by the retiring Master, Wor. Bro. Hormusjee Dorabjee Setna. The District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Tyrrell Leith, with his District Grand officers, Officers of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and other distinguished brethren from both English and Scotch Lodges graced the meeting with their presence. Covers were laid at the banquet for one hundred guests. The meeting broke up at 11 p.m. after passing a very pleasant evening.

LODGE ISLAM.—On Saturday a large and influential gathering of Masons, both under the Scottish and English banners, assembled to witness the installation of Worshipful Master Elect, Bro. Meherallî Dewraj Master. The ceremony was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. Janardhan Gopal in a very impressive manner. The newly-installed Master then installed and invested the following brethren as office-bearers for the current year:—W. Bro. Mooljibhoy Jivraj Deputy Master; W. Bro. Shaik Noor Cassim, Substitute Master; W. Bro. R. Benjamin, Sr. Warden; Wor. Bro. K. R. Kirtikar, Jr. Warden; Rt. Wor. Bro. Mirza Hoosain Khan, Treasurer; Bro. Ismail Janmahomed, Secretary; Bro. N. M. Lakhandey, M.C.; Bro. Meherallì Sewjee and Bro. Jamsedji N. Dubash, Stewards; Bro. Shaik Adam Esoobbhoy, K. B.; Bro. Goolam HoosainYacoobhoy, Sr. Deacon; Bro. Jaffarbhoy Molidina, J. Deacon; Bro. Haji Ismail Hussain, Jeweller; Bro. Dhunjibhoy S. Engineer, Architect; Bro. Kassamalli Alliruza, D. of Music; Bro. Abdulrahiman Allibhoy, S. B.; Bro. M. Babanuaya Inner Guard; Bro. Mirza Husun Khan, Tyler; The Rt. Wor. Master, Meherallì Dowraj Master, invested all his officers and performed the duties of his new office in the most creditable manner. A Past Master's clothing and jewel were then presented to the Rt. Wor. Bro. Meherallì Mahomed Patel at the request of the Rt. Wor. Master by the substitute Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. Darashaw R. Chichgar, in recognition of his very valuable services to the Lodge. Rt. Wor Master M. M. Patel returned thanks in suitable terms. A sum of Rs. 100 was voted out of the Lodge Fund to the Scottish Benevolent Fund. After the ceremony was over the brethren attended a banquet, where 107 covers were laid. The toast of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was received with more than ordinary enthusiasm owing to the Jubilee year of her Majesty. After the usual constitutional and other toasts, including those of the distinguished visitors, the brethren separated at about 1 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following are the entries for the above Sky Races to be held to-day on the Race Course at Mahaluxumee:—

1st Race—4-0 p.m.
THE ALL HORSE CHASE.
Distance—about 2 miles.

Mr N S Symons's............b a g Ishmael.
Mr James's ....c a p Folly.
Captain Ashby's ....c b p Rasmy.

2nd Race 4-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.
Distance about ¾ mile.

Mr Bruce's ....g a p Grey Leg.
~~Sulliman Luddha's ....g a p Snow Flake~~ Consolation.
Abdool Rahimkhan's............c a p Sir Charles.
Mr Macdonald's ....b a p Mac.
Mr Walter's ....b a p Toofan.
Captain L L Steel's ....c c b g Russaldar.

3rd Race—5 p.m.
THE GYMKHANA DERBY.
Distance—¾ mile

Ali Abdoola's ....b a p Black and Blue.
Mr Sedley's............b a p Brown Prince.
Capt Conran's ....b a p Ellington.
Mr Walter's ....g a p Toocan.
Mr James's............b a p Admiral.

4th Race—5-30 p.m.
THE POLO STAKES.
¼ mile heats, without dismounting.

Mr Burder's ....d cb p Vanity.
Mr Cecil's ....c cb m Naughty Girl.
Mr Macdonald's............b a p Mac.

The following is the result of the lotteries held yesterday evening at the Gymkhana premises:—

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

200 tickets at Rs. 2 each	Rs.	400
Grey Leg, sold for	„	80
Snow Flake, sold for	„	20
Consolation, sold for	„	5
Sir Charles, sold for	„	50
Mac, sold for	„	15
Toofan, sold for	„	5
Russaldar, sold for	„	30
The Field, sold for	„	10
Total value of lottery...	Rs.	615

THE GYMKHANA DERBY.

200 tickets at Rs. 2 each	Rs.	400
Black and Blue, sold for	„	20
Brown Prince, sold for	„	35
Ellington, sold for	„	25
Toocan, sold for	„	35
Admiral, sold for	„	20
Total value of lottery...	Rs.	535

The price of admission to the Grand Stand Rs. 3. Messrs. Archer and Farrington will be in attendance, and there will be two ready-money totalisators.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bedouin, 1,276 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain T. H. Jennings, for the Diamond Islands, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co.'s Steamer Culna, Captain R. B. Wood, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. W T Morrison and one servant passengers.

THE s.s. Inchborva, 1,417 tons, Captain J. W. Eno, brought in Bombay yesterday morning a cargo 2,030 tons of coals from Tyne, whence she cleared on the 26th January last. She is consigned to Messrs. K. Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. N. Co.'s steamer Satara arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the undermentioned passengers:—Mr. Fitz-Morris, Mr. J. Cruddas, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss McLellan: and 614 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
1ST MARCH, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Govino	1454	S. G. Sweil	A	F. Muir & Co.
„ Khiva	...	......	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Kaisar-i-Hind	2400	E. G. Stead	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	...	......	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham	..	......	F	M. M. & Co.
„ Cuba	1375	G. W. Hosaseon	G	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Liscard	1279	T. Byrne	H	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Victoria	..	......	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Preston	..	......	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Archimede	..	......	N	F. Bozzoni & Co.
„ Kildare	2277	J. Johnson	Q	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
1	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Tyne, Jan. 26.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyen	Karachi, Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Bedouin (s)	Jennings	Diamond Island.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Ship Sir Lancelot, for False Point and Chittagong.
Steamer Friary, for Antwerp.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, for Calicut and Penang.
Steamer Cathay, for China and Australia.
„ Satara, for Coast and Karachi.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 28th February, 1887.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·779
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·3
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	259

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH, 1.

Greme, Major, Bo, Insp, of Gymnasium from Poona.
Mellies, Major, Bo, S.C., on dut,y from Baroda.
McAlpine, Major, Bl., 2nd H. L. I. from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 27.

Bryant, Lt, Bl, R., to rejoin, to Dehra I. Khan,

FEBRUARY 28.

Abbott, Capt, Bo, 6th B Cav to Sibi,

MARCH, 1.

Dodgson, Lt, Bl, R. H. on leave, to Kirkee,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 2, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental committee meeting will be held at head-quarters on Friday, the 4th inst., at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

2. It is notified that no member will be eligible for any prizes given by the Commandant, unless he has completed his class firing by the 22nd instant.

3. The competition for Matches VI. and VII. of the Rifle Association meeting will take place on the 1st and 2nd April, and that for the Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Cup on the 4th April at Coorla.

4. The Indo-Wimbledon Rifle competition will take place at Coorla on Saturday, the 5th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria (s), 1,050 cwts myrabolums, W. Oogarchand; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 213 bales cotton, B. and A. Hormusji; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 48 bales wool, N. Thakurdas; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 41 bales wool, D. Merwanji and Co; and 76 bales hemp, P. Heerji.

FOR LONDON.

St. Fillans (s), 1,000 cwts mussoor and 150 cwts kurdu, A. Blascheck and Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 5 bales cotton, The Bo Co. Ld; 16 bales hides and skins, J. Purdhan; 2 cases woollen carpets, E. Latham and Co; 75 cwts gum, Damji Khimji; 102 cwts ginger, D. Ananji; 21 cwts fishmaws, M. Nathoo.

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria (s), 120 cwts cloves, Punnet and Co.

FOR HULL.

River Indus (s), 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Preston (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 511 cwts mustard seed, Lang Moir and Co; 130 bales cotton, [illegible] 2,000 [illegible] rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Graham (s) 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.
Kildare (s) 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts ground nuts, Lang Moir and Co, 16 cwts wheat, J Fachri.
Cuba (s) 104 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Liscard (s) 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liscard (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Poseidon (s) 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1 case Indian apparels, B V A Hormarji; 1 bale cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 604 cwts myrabolums, A Schweigor: 192 cwts turmeric, E L Moolchand; 110 bales cotton, the Bo Co Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Pemptos (s) 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Castleford (s) 500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
Friary (s) 1,100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 9,000 cwts groundnuts, and 12,100 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Poseidon (s) 5 cases row silk, T. Dewji.

BARCELONA.

Victoria (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

KOBE.

Archimede (s) 100 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKAHAMA

Cathay (s) 2 cwts ivory, A. H. Joosub.

FOR HONGKONG.

Archimede (s), 125 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 375 bales twist, Kharshedji Cowasji; 35 bales twist waste, Edulji F Kavarana.
Cathay (s), 140 cases opium (transhipped from Java) The P and O Co; 4 cases bees' wax, P and A Fialho.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Archimede (s), 150 bales twist, Kharshedji Cowasji.
Cathay (s), 1,025 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 270 bales twist, E J Abraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Simla (s) 125 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	50.	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	108xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	810
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1'0xd.
B-eul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	135
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 11	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1 315
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	580
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 56	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	370
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	5.0
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	612

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		0	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd.
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	35)
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	625
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld.	000	500	500	Rs. 20	355xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	15)
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	201
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	58)
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	865
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,0.0	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	640xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	775
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.a.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,380
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	560
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	120
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,460
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	75
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		205
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	790
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	510
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	—	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	,000	Rs. 60	860
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	310
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M Company	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.	180 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 16	115
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	11
Do. New issue	500		87	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	6 p.c	540
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	3½	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	11
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	—	97
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	74
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	—	15
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	331
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	95
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	110
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	49
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 19	60
Port Canning Co.	6,00	00	1,000	Rs. 8	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25		71
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	100	100	Rs 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	,00	125	100	25	95
W. M. Mody & Co	900	00	200		195

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates
Rs. a. p.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb. 0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb. 0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb. 0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb. 0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb. 0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb. 0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb. 0 1 3
Shins, large, each 0 4 6
Do. small, each 0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each 0 3 6
Do. salt, each 0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each 0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, each 0 6 0
Liver, each 0 4 0
Heart, each 0 1 3
Kidneys, each 0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each 0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb 0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do. 0 1 9
Oxtail, each 0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb. 0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each 0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb. 0 6 0

MUTTON— 1ST SORT. 2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb. Rs. 0 4 0 — 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. 0 3 6 — 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each 0 3 0 — 0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each 0 2 6 — 0 1 6
Breast, large, each 0 2 9 — 0 3 0
Do. small, each 0 2 6 — 0 2 0
Head, each 0 3 0 — ...
Kidneys, each 0 1 0 — 0 1 0
Suet, per lb. 0 3 0 — 0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece 0 10 0
Fore do. do. 0 9 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece 0 6 0

LAMB (LARGE)—
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece 0 14 0
Fore do. do. 0 12 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece 0 4 0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—
Pigs, (Roaster), each 3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb. 0 2 0
Sausages, per lb 0 4 6
Bacon, per lb 0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set 0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb. 0 6 0
Pork salt, English, per lb 0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb. 0 12 0

POULTRY—
Geese, each 4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each 6 0 0
Do. Hens, each 3 0 0
Ducks, large, each 0 11 0
Do. middling, each 0 9 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each 0 11 0
Do. do. middling, each 0 9 0
Chickens, large, each 0 6 0
Do. small, each 0 4 0
Eggs, each 0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each 2 8 0
Partridges per each 0 4 0
Pigeons, per pair 0 12 0
Do. young, per pair 0 10 0
Rabbits, each 1 8 0
Ducks, wild, each 1 0 0
Doves, per pair 0 7 0
Quails, per doz. 0 12 0
Teel per pair 0 14 0

BREAD—
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each 0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each 0 1 6
Do. brown, each 0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer 0 1 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer 0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer 0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer 0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb. 0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb. 0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb. 0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb. 0 0 7
Bajri Rice per lb. 0 0 6

MILK AND BUTTER—
Cow's Milk, per seer measure 0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure 0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs. 0 1 6
Jagree, per maund 2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin 1 5 0
Cheese do. per tin 0 12 0

GRAIN—
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra 4 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra 4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra 3 12 0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra 3 4 0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra 3 0 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra 3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra 3 8 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra 2 8 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra 3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra 4 8 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra 2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra 2 12 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra 2 12 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra 4 0 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra 6 4 0
2nd sort, per phurra 5 12 0
Do. common, per phurra 4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra 4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra 4 0 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra 1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra 1 6 0
Barley (new), per phurra 2 0 0
Do. (old), per phurra 1 8 0
Oats, per phurra 5 8 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra 2 4 0
Linseed, per phurra 4 0 0
Maize, per phurra 2 4 0
Moong, per phurra 3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra 4 8 0
Mussoor, per phurra 3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra 3 8 0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra 2 4 0
Peas, per phurra 3 8 0
Toor, per phurra 2 12 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra 5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra 4 8 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra 2 8 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra 3 0 0
Kong, per phurra 2 12 0

VEGETABLES—
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund 1 4 0
Do. Small, per seer. 0 12 0
Do. Kurrachee, per seer 0 0 4
Do. do. middling per maund 2 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer, 0 1 0
Yams, white, per seer 0 0 6
Do. red, per seer 0 0 6
Onions, per seer 0 0 3
Cabbages, large, each 0 5 0
Do. small, each 0 3 0
Cauliflowers, large, each 0 6 0
Do. small do. 0 3 0
Carrots, per seer 0 0 3
Cellery, large, each 0 2 0
Lettuces, each 0 0 9
Beet, large, each 0 1 6
Do. small, each 0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen 0 2 0
Tomatoes, per seer 0 0 9
Green Peas, per seer 0 1 3
French Beans, per seer 0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen 0 9 0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer 0 0 6
Do. Bombay, per dozen 0 6 0
Pumpkins, large, each 0 10 0
Do. small, each 0 9 0
Beans, double, per seer 0 2 0
Parsley, per small bunch 0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch 0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100 4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund 4 0 0
Betelnut, per maund 6 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100 0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer 0 0 9

FRUITS—
Pineapples, large, each 0 10 0
Do. small, each 0 6 0
Pomeloes, large, each 1 0 0
Do. small, each 0 12 0
Guavas, large, per dozen 0 8 0
Do. small, per dozen 0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen 0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen 0 8 0
Grapes, white, per seer 0 10 0
Do. Aurangabad, per seer 0 3 0
Melons, water, large, each 0 8 0
Do. do. small, each 0 4 0
Do. Musk, large, each 0 4 0
Do. [illegible] 0 2 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen 0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen 0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen 0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen 0 2 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen 0 12 0
Do. sour, per dozen 0 3 0
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen 3 0 0
Do. Bombay, per dozen 1 4 0
Mangoes, common, per dozen 8 0 0
Figs, Poona per dozen 0 8 0
Apple, Verona, per dozen 0 12 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch 0 3 0
Chekoos, perdozen 1 0 0

OIL—
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund 4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund 4 4 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund 3 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund 3 3 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund 4 4 0
Castor Oil, per maund 3 8 0

GHEE—
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer 0 5 0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer 0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer 0 5 6

FIREWOOD—
Coal, Europe, per ton 17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund 0 9 0
Babool, per candy 6 0 0
Do. per maund 0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy 6 0 0
Do. do. per maund 0 3 6
Aine, per candy 5 8 0
Do. per maund 0 3 0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy 4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund 0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy 5 4 0
Do. per maund 0 3 0
Khaire, per candy 7 8 0
Do. per maund 0 4 6

FRESH FISH—
Pomfret, white, large, per pair 0 10 0
Do. do. medium 0 8 0
Do. do. small, per pair 0 4 0
Do. black, large per pair 2 0 0
Do. do. small, per pair 1 0 0
Surmaye, large, each 1 6 0
Do. small do. 0 8 0
Boiue, very large, per dozen 10 0 0
Do. large, per dozen 1 4 0
Ghoal, large, each 2 2 0
Do. small, each 1 12 0
Bhing, large each, 0 7 0
Do. small, each, 0 3 0
Bawn large each. 0 10 0
Prawns, large per dozen 0 4 0
Do. small do. 0 2 0
Bumlows, per score 0 2 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen 0 2 0
Do. opened, per dozen 0 1 0
Crabs, each 0 0 9
Lobsters, each 0 1 6

DRY FISH—
Pomfret, white, large, each 0 1 3
Do. do. small, each 0 1 0
Surmaye, large, each 0 12 0
Do. small, each 0 2 0
Palah, large, each 0 2 6
Do. small, each 0 1 3
Dhomee, large, each 0 1 0
Do. small, each 0 0 8
Wagtee, large, per dozen 0 0 8
Do. small, per dozen 0 0 9
Bumlows, per dozen 0 0 6
Dongury fish, each 0 1 3

PICKLES, COUNTRY—
Mango, per seer 0 1 0
Lime, per seer 0 1 0
Mixed, per seer 0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer 0 1 3
Do. small, per seer 0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer 0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer 0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer 0 1 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle 0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle 0 2 0
Mowra spirit, per bottle 0 12 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.		1	6	each
Do. Half do.	7½ ..	0	9	..
White Twist and Rolls	13 ..	2	0	..
Plain Brown Loaves	15 ..	1	3	..
Servants' Brown do.	14 ..	1	0	..

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments if they choose.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co. KEMP AND Co ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma' After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira,
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
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Deowa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
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Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
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	Danoo Road	Unclesur	[illegible]
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Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	[illegible]
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Mahaluxmee	Bhelar	Meagaum	[illegible]
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Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpo[illegible]	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
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Berewlee (Dysur)	Umulsar	[illegible]	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	[illegible]	Patree
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Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
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	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
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First Quality Dry ...	" 36 0	" ...

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Chateau Grand Lebrun ...	" 15 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville ...	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ...	" 21 0	" ...
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Carlowitzer ...	[illegible]RDEAUX.	
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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
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Eczema on Scalp. Scrofula on Neck.

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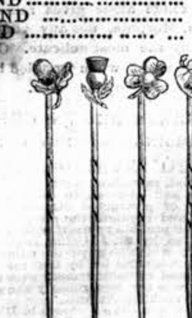
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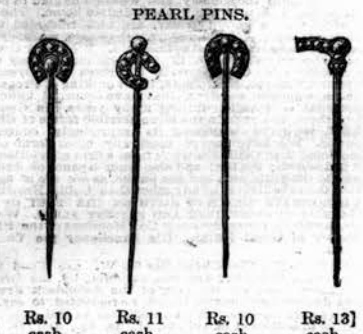


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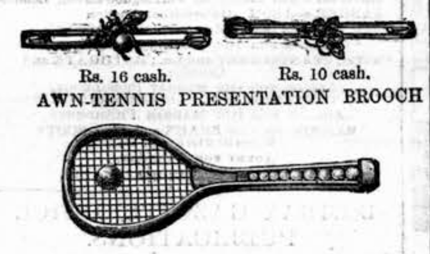
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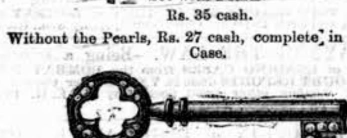
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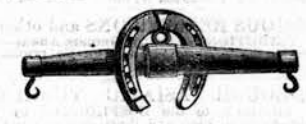


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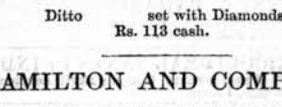
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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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